FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid

N. CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY.

FOR the benefit of the Salisbury Academy, to be drawn at Newbern, on Friday, the 27th of March.

HIGHEST PRIZE, $7,000.

Tickets only $4, Shares in proportion; for sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Agents for the Managers.

NOTICE.

ON Monday the 6th day of April next, at the Town House in Fayetteville, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, on behalf of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, all their right and title to the

REAL ESTATE

Of the late Mrs. Mary Barge, of Fayetteville.
The property consists of her late

Dwelling House and Lot,

Together with an unimproved Lot in said town, and a small but valuable PLANTATION near Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River.

The title of the Trustees is believed to be unimpeachable, but no other interest will be conveyed.

The terms, which will be very liberal, will be made known at the time and place above mentioned. CHARLES MANLY, *for the Trustees.*
WILLKINGS & CO., *Auct'rs.*
March 9, 1835 28ts.

Superior Molasses.

10 HHDS. of the above article, just received per. Steamboat Henrietta. And in point of quality inferior to none ever Sold in this market.
For sale by E. B. DRAKE.
March 17, 1835. 28-tf.

FISH.

50 BBLS *HERRINGS.*
For sale by J. G. & J. H. COOK.
Fayetteville, March 17, 1835 28-4w.

COFFEE, MOLASSES, &c.

110 Bags prime green COFFEE,
20 do. white do
20 hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
100 boxes Candles,
500 bushels Seed Oats,
200 do. Irish Potatoes,
40 bbls No. 3 Mackerel,
15 do. No. 1 Mullet,
2 casks fresh beat Rice, for sale by
J. G & J H. COOK
Fayetteville, March 17, 1835. 28 tf.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted either by Note or Book Account to L. R. Bradley, are requested to settle the same, with the Subscriber, on or before the first of April next. By so doing they will save cost, as all unsettled accounts after that time will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.
A. KIMBALL,
Assignee of L. R. Bradley
March 9, 1835. 27tf

Jersey Wagon & HORSE, for Sale.

A JERSEY WAGON, considerably worn, and an ordinary work HORSE, for sale, low, if applied for immediately—Inquire at this Office.
March 10. 6tf.

Notice.

AT the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for Cumberland County, in the State of North Carolina, March Term, 1835, the Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of John McAllister, dec'd, requests those indebted to the Estate to come forward and make settlement; also, those having claims against the Estate in any manner, are required to present them properly attested, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.
DUSHEE SHAW, *Ex'r.*
March 4, 1835. 27-3t.

50 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the last day of March last, his Negro Woman PATSEY. She was bought of John Lane, a Negro Speculator, who brought her from Virginia, and is about 40 or 45 years old. She is thin in the face, thin lips, and speaks slow when addressed. She had two scars on the right cheek, made by the whip. She walks strait and upright The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver her to the Subscriber, in Augusta, Geo., free of expense, or twenty-five if confined in any jail so that I get her, or twenty five if delivered to me with all reasonable expenses. It is expected, she has endeavored to get back to Virginia, if she was not stolen. HENRY BYRD.
February 25, 1835. 27-3w.

REMOVAL.

New Establishment

THE Subscribers having formed a Copartnership, intend carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In all its various branches. Having taken the stand recently occupied by Messrs. Smith & Johnson, Tailors, Gillespie street, a few doors South of the Town Hall, they hope, by their knowledge of business, to merit a share of public patronage.
WM. H. GREENE,
SIDNEY HILLS
Fayetteville, Feb. 24, 1835. 25 5w.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, and for sale by the Subscribers,
100 barrels Irish POTATOES,
8 ditto Cream ALE.
WILLKINGS & CO.
February 23, 1835. 25tf.

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.
October 7, 1833.

MOUNT PLEASANT AND *DANBURY FOR SALE.*

THE Subscriber having determined to remove to the South-West, offers for sale his valuable

TRACT OF LAND,

In Rockingham County, lying on Dan River, four miles from Madison, and 9 miles from Leaksville. The Tract contains upwards of 3,000 acres, 600 or 700 of which is cleared, and well adapted to the production of Wheat, Oats, Corn and Tobacco;—250 or 300 acres are in low grounds of the best quality, with 15 or 20 acres well set in red Clover. The balance of the Tract is in well timbered Woods. The improvements are well suited to the cultivation of such a farm, and are of the most substantial kind. They consist of a new and commodious DWELLING HOUSE WITH TEN ROOMS SITUATED ON A BEAUTIFUL HILL, IN SIGHT OF THE RIVER, WITH A FINE AND NEWLY PALED GARDEN AND YARD, CAREFULLY SELECTED PEACH AND APPLE ORCHARDS, AND THE BEST WATER IN THE STATE.—ALL THE OUT-HOUSES NECESSARY FOR A LARGE FAMILY; A LARGE AND NEW GRANARY AND STABLE; GOOD TOCACCO BARNS AND COMFORTABLE NEGRO HOUSES. ALSO A **DISTILLERY**, AND A **SAW** AND **GRIST MILL**, WITH TWO PAIR OF STONES, ON A SEAT VERY FAVORABLE FOR THE ERECTION OF AN EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT AT LITTLE EXPENSE.

The main road from Danville, by Rockingham Court House to Ward's Gap, joining the Southern road to the Virginia Springs at this place, makes it an eligible stand for a Tavern and Country Store. A Post Office is also established at this place.

Such persons as are disposed to vest capital in a truly Valuable Estate, can do so on very advantageous terms, as the Subscriber is anxious to sell The Land is well watered, and can be conveniently divided to suit purchasers. One third of the purchase money will be required when possession is given, and the balance in one, two, and three years. For further information, apply to the Subscriber, at Mount Pleasant, Rockingham County, North Carolina.
ALEXANDER HENDERSON.
February 1, 1835. 26 4w.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

NO. 20, SOUTH 6TH STREET, (WEST SIDE,)
PHILADELPHIA.

THE PROPRIETOR has the honor to inform his friends and the public, that this splendid MANSION, completed at a great expense, has been elegantly fitted up, and furnished for the accommodation of citizens and travellers.

The saloons have been constructed with particular regard to convenience and splendour; all the apartments are *light, commodious* and *airy.*

The location is *central*, and equal to any in the city, being in the immediate vicinity not only of the courts, but all the places of *public business and pleasure;* and in addition to the many advantages it possesses over any other establishment in the city, *Water Closets* are arranged in every story; the House being replete with other conveniences which will render it a cheerful and comfortable abode to all who may honor it with their patronage.

Especial attention has been given to the *Bar* and *Cellars:* These are abundantly supplied with the best Liquors and the choicest Wines of every description—from humble *Port* to Imperial *Tokay.*

The *Larder* will at all times be kept stocked with all the delicacies and Appician morsels which the season and the market can afford; and no pains will be spared to please the palate of the most fastidious.

The proprietor, duly grateful for the past favours of his Virginia and Southern friends, begs leave to assure them, that every thing will be done to render the time of those agreeable, who may encourage him with their patronage.
DANIEL SAINT.
Philadelphia, Feb. 6. 24 9w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been separately engaged for several years in the wholesale DRY GOODS business, have lately entered into Copartnership, for the prosecution of the same, under the Firm of

HALLOCK & BATES,

At No. **234**, Pearl street, corner of Burling Slip.

They have availed themselves of ample room by completely arranging, together with the first floor and cellar, the spacious lofts of the building, in which they purpose to keep a Stock of
FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Comprising an assortment which, perhaps, will not be surpassed by any in the City; they therefore, respectfully invite their friends and Merchants at a distance, to call and examine their Goods, and venture with confidence to assure them, that the prices at which they sell, taken in connection with the assortment kept, render inducements to purchasers rarely offered.
CHARLES HALLOCK,
GILBERT BATES.
New York, February 2, 1835. 25 9.

SMITH & JOHNSON,

TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed to the Western Tenement of Mr. J. McArn's fire proof building, Hay street, where they solicit a continuance of public patronage.

☞CUTTING of every description will be particularly attended to; and all work done by them will be warranted to be in the most fashionable style and durable workmanship.
February 24, 1835. 25tf.

I WISH to sell all or any part of my
REAL ESTATE,
Either in town or country, among which there is a pleasant Summer RESIDENCE, 2½ miles from Town. Also, 45 acres of LAND on the Wilmington Road, adjoining the lands of Mr. Mallett and others, for which I will take in payment Negroes, a Wagon and Team of Mares or Mules, and a liberal credit for one-half the purchase money.
JOHN MURCHISON.
February 16, 1835. 24-6m

For Hire,

A GOOD *SEAMSTRESS*, and a *GIRL* accustomed to house-work.—Apply at this Office.
February 24. 25-tf.

Hardware, Glass and China.

T. J. BARROW & CO.

No. 88, Water Street,
NEW YORK.

ARE NOW RECEIVING an uncommonly great variety of

GOODS,

In the above line, selected with great care by the senior partner of the firm, who is now in England, expressly for the purpose of procuring the Newest and most FASHIONABLE STYLES. As their purchases have been made at the lowest rates for CASH, they confidently invite the attention of Customers and Merchants generally to their very large and handsome Stock, assuring them of a determination on their part to offer the best advantages in point of price, and liberality of terms.

Every attention will be given to packing and forwarding our Goods, and all orders executed with fidelity and promptness.
February 6, 1835. 24 8t.

AN ACT

Concerning a Convention, to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of North Carolina have reason to believe that a large portion, if not a majority, of the free men of the State are anxious to amend the Constitution thereof, in certain particulars hereinafter specified; and whereas, while the General Assembly disclaim all right and power in themselves to alter the fundamental law, they consider it their duty to adopt measures for ascertaining the will of their constituents, and to provide the means for carrying that will into effect, when ascertained: therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each and every county in this State, at the first term that shall be held after the first day of January, 1835, shall appoint two inspectors to superintend the polls to be opened at each and every election precinct in said counties, for ascertaining by ballot, the will of the free men of North Carolina, relative to the meeting of a State Convention. And if any court or courts should fail to make such appointments, or if any inspector so appointed, shall fail to act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff, or the person acting as his deputy on such occasion, with the advice of one justice of the peace; or, if none be present, with the advice of three freeholders, to appoint an inspector or inspectors, in the place of him or them who failed to act, which inspectors, when duly sworn by some justice of the peace, or freeholder to perform the duties of the place with fidelity, shall have the same authority as if appointed by the court.

2. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the respective counties in this State, to open polls at the several election precincts in said counties, on Wednesday and Thursday the 1st and 2d of April next, when, and where all persons qualified by the Constitution to vote for members of the House of Commons, may vote for, or against, a State Convention; those who wish a convention, voting with a printed or written ticket, "Convention," and those who do not want a convention voting in the same way "No Convention," or "Again Convention."

3 *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs to make duplicate statements of their polls in their respective counties, sworn to before the clerk of the county court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State, at Raleigh, immediately after the election.

4. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the Sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Public Treasurer, and Comptroller, to compare the number of votes for and against a convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of it, he shall forthwith publish a proclamation of the fact in such of the newspapers as he may think proper; and shall issue a writ of election to every sheriff of the State, requiring him to open polls for the election of delegates in the Convention, at the same places, and under the same rules, as prescribed for holding other State elections, and at such time as the Governor may designate.

5. *Be it further enacted,* That the same persons who were appointed to hold the polls in taking the vote on Convention, shall hold them for the election of delegates; provided, that if any of such inspectors shall fail to attend or act, the sheriffs and their deputies shall supply their places in the manner herein before pointed out.

6 *Be it further enacted,* That the several county courts shall allow the sheriffs the same compensation for holding said elections that they usually allow for holding other State elections. And if any sheriff or other officer appointed to hold said elections, shall fail to comply with the requisitions of this act, he shall be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars, recoverable before any competent jurisdiction, to the use of the county whose officer he is; and it shall be the duty of the county solicitors to prosecute such suits.

7. *Be it further enacted,* That all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, under the present constitution, shall be entitled to vote for members to said convention; and all free white men, of the age of twenty one years, who shall have been resident in the State one year previous to, and shall continue to be so resident at the time of the election, shall be eligible to a seat in said convention: *provided,* he possess the freehold required of a member of the House of Commons under the present constitution.

8. *Be it further enacted,* That each county in this State shall be entitled to elect two delegates to said Convention, and no more.

9. *Be it further enacted,* That if any vacancy shall occur in any county delegation, by death or otherwise, the Governor shall forthwith issue a writ to supply the vacancy. And the delegates shall convene in or near the city of Raleigh, on the 2nd Thursday in June next: and provided that a quorum does not attend on that day, the delegates may adjourn from day to day until a quorum is present and a majority of delegates shall constitute a quorum to do business.

10. *Be it further enacted.* That no delegate elect shall be permitted to take his seat in convention until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation: I. A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will not, either directly, or indirectly, evade, or disregard the duties enjoined, or the limits fixed to this convention by the people of North Carolina, as set forth in the act of the General Assembly, passed in 1834, entitled "an act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," which act was ratified by the people, so help me God.

11. *Be it further enacted,* That the Public Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to pay, upon the warrant of the Governor, such sums of money as may be necessary for the contingent charges of the convention; and also to pay each member of the convention one dollar and fifty cents per day during his attendance thereon, and five cents for every mile he may travel to and from the convention.

12. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Governor, immediately after the ratification of this act, to transmit a copy to each county court clerk in the State, and to cause it to be published until the meeting of the convention, in the newspapers of the State.

13. *Be it further enacted,* That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent to the same; the former of which shall be understood as expressed by the votes for "Convention," and the latter by the votes "No Convention" or "Against Convention," at the time and in the mode herein before provided, to wit: 1. That the said Convention, when a quorum of the delegates who shall be elected and assembled, shall frame and devise amendments to the Constitution of this State, so as to reduce the number of members in the Senate to not less than 34 nor more than 50, to be elected by districts; which districts shall be laid off at convenient and prescribed periods by counties, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the Treasury of the State by the citizens thereof: *Provided,* that no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial district. And where there are one or more counties having an excess of taxation above the ratio required to form a Senatorial district, adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the county or counties deficient; and if, with such addition, the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county and counties each shall constitute a Senatorial district. 2. That the said Convention shall frame and devise a further amendment to the said Constitution, whereby to reduce the number of members in the House of Commons to not less than 90 nor more than 120, exclusive of borough members, which the convention shall have the discretion to exclude in whole or in part, and the residue to be elected by counties or districts, or both, according to their federal population; viz: according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons, and the enumeration to be made at convenient and prescribed periods; but each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population. 3. That the said Convention shall also frame and devise amendments to said Constitution, whereby it shall be made necessary for persons voting for a Senator, and persons eligible to the Senate, to possess the same residence and freehold qualification respectively in the Senatorial district, as is now required in the county: *provided,* that they shall not in any manner disqualify any of the free white men of this State from voting for members in the House of Commons who are qualified to vote under the existing constitution of this State. 4. That said Convention may also consider of, and in their discretion propose the following other amendments to the said Constitution, or any of them, to wit: so as 1st. to abrogate or restrict the right of free negroes or mulattoes to vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons; 2. to disqualify members of the Assembly and officers of the State, or those who hold places of trust under the authority of this State, from being or continuing such while they hold any other office or appointment under the government of this State or of the United States, or any other government whatsoever; 3. to provide that capitation tax on slaves and free white polls shall be equal throughout the State; 4. to provide for some mode of appointing and removing from office militia officers and justices of the peace, different from that which is now practised; 5. to compel the members of the General Assembly to vote *viva voce* in the election officers whose appointment is conferred on that body; 6. to amend the 32d article of the Constitution of this State; 7. to provide for supplying vacancies in the General Assembly of this State, when such vacancies occur by resignation or death, or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly; 8. to provide for biennial meetings instead of annual meetings of the General Assembly; and if they shall determine on biennial sessions, then they may alter the constitution in such parts of it as require the annual election of members of Assembly and officers of State, and the triennial election of Secretary of State, and provide for their election every two years; 9. to provide for the election of Governor of the State by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons, and to prescribe the term for which the Governor shall be elected, and the number of terms during which he shall be eligible. And the said Convention shall adopt ordinances for carrying into effect the amendments which shall be made, and shall submit such amendments to the determination of all the qualified voters of the State; but they shall not alter any other article of the Constitution or Bill of Rights, nor propose any amendments to the same, except those which are herein before enumerated.

14. *Be it further enacted,* That if a majority of voters at the election first directed to be held by this act, shall be found for "Convention," it shall be considered and understood that the people by their vote as aforesaid, have conferred on the delegates to said convention, the power and authority to make alterations and amendments in the existing constitution of the State, in the particulars herein enumerated, or any of them, but in no others.

15. *Be it further enacted,* That the said Convention, after having adopted amendments to the Constitution, in any or all of said particulars, shall prescribe some mode for the ratification of the same by the people or their representatives; and shall prescribe all necessary ordinances and regulations for the purpose of giving full operation and effect to the Constitution as altered and amended.

16. *Be it further enacted,* That the Convention shall provide in what manner amendments shall in future be made to the Constitution of the State.

AN ACT

Supplemental to an Act, passed at the present session, entitled "An Act concerning a Convention, to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent, in the same manner and under the same forms, regulations and restrictions, as were prescribed and adopted in an act passed at the present session, entitled an act "concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," that the said Convention may, in their discretion, devise and propose the following amendments to the said Constitution, or any of them, so as, 1. To provide that the Attorney General shall be elected for a term of years. 2. To provide a tribunal whereby the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and other officers of the State, may be impeached and tried for corruption and mal-practices in office. 3. To provide that upon conviction of any Justice of the Peace of any infamous crime, or of corruption and mal-practice in office, his commission shall be vacated, and said Justice rendered for ever disqualified from holding such appointment. 4. To provide for the removal of any of the Judges of the Supreme or Superior Courts, in consequence of mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature. 5 To provide that the salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. 6. To provide against unnecessary private legislation. 7. To provide that no Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts, shall whilst retaining his judicial office, be eligible to any other except to the Supreme Court Bench.

2. *And be it further enacted,* That should the people decide in favour of a Convention, as is provided for in the before referred to act, the said Convention is hereby authorized and empowered to consider of, and, in their discretion, propose the above additional amendments to the said Constitution or any of them.

Speech of F. Norcum, Esq.

In the House of Commons, on the 3d of January, 1835, on the following Resolutions introduced by Dr. Henderson.

Resolved, As the opinion of this General Assembly, That any act by which the Congress of the United States shall give the public lands to the States in which they are situated, or any act by which the minimum price at which these lands are now sold shall be reduced, would seriously affect the prosperity of all the old States and do great injustice to those States by whom they were originally ceded to the Confederacy.

Resolved further, As the opinion of this General Assembly, That the public debt having been extinguished, and the object for which the cession of the respective portions of the public domain by the States which originally held them, having thus been accomplished, that such distribution of the public lands, or the proceeds thereof, ought to be made among the States of the Union, as shall be proportioned to the respective sacrifices and expenditures incurred by them in support of the United States, or at least, in proportion to their federal population.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is thereby requested to transmit copies of these Resolutions to the Senators and Representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Speaker: The members of this body will do me the justice to admit that I am not in the habit of occupying the floor often, or long at a time; but I must beg their attention at present longer than usual, since the subject now before us is one of more importance to our State (should it lead to any favorable action of Congress) than any measure which has been presented for consideration in many years. It is desirable that those gentlemen whose attention has not been heretofore directed to the investigation of this subject, should at present learn enough of its merits at least, and become so far acquainted with the public domain, as to inform, and rouse up the people to a sense of their rights. If sir, the great mass of voters in the old States could once get into possession of the facts of this case, there would scarcely be found a dissenting voice from Maine to Georgia in regard to the policy which ought to have been adopted in relation to the Public Lands. Not that party spirit would be hushed entirely, but because no man could get a seat in Congress who was not pledged to pursue a course similar in principle to that indicated in these resolutions. Doubtless efforts will be made here to give this question the "go by" in some direct mode, or by some evasive course; and if that effort should fail, an attempt no doubt will follow, to make it a party question; for there are certain indications by which it does not require a magician to discover the enemy's approach.

I will promise, sir, for one, not to make it a party question myself; and one other fact I can assure gentlemen of in addition—viz: that the *people* will not make it a question of Jacksonism or anti, when they once become alive to the question; and before I take my seat, if this House is so disposed, I will certainly endeavor to shed what light on the subject circumstances have enabled me to accumulate.

In order to observe some method in handling this subject, I will—1st proceed to show the original claim we once had to these Lands—2dly, the circumstances which led to the conditions on which they were ceded to the General Government—3dly, some reasons for present and prompt action on this subject, with our present wants and the uses to which this fund could be applied.

Those who are acquainted with our Colonial history well know, that Charles II granted to certain gentlemen known as "Lords Proprietors," a charter for all lands within the Northern limits of this State and the Southern line of S. C. purporting to extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.—These Lords Proprietors had vested in them not only the right of the *soil* but the right of government; and for causes not now necessary to be adverted to, they surrendered to the crown the right of government, and subsequently gave up the right of the soil, except Earl Granville, who retained the right in property in the soil. Hence it is all the titles to our lands are derived from Lord Granville, the crown, and since the year 1776, from the State. In the mean time, the French had settled Canada, and on the Mississippi, and they claimed to hold all the Lands west of the Mississippi River, and north of the Lakes and the River St. Lawrence; a war ensued between England and France, and by the treaty of 1763 or 5, which terminated it, the claims of the French were admitted, and afterwards our limits west were confined to the Mississippi river—South Carolina was separated from the rest of this grant; and we held at that time all of that land now constituting the State of Tennessee; a country many years ahead of her ancestor in moral and physical improvement, and in a fit of generosity we parted with that better half, from which we are destined never again to realise a dollar of revenue.

Virginia, New York, Connecticut, Georgia, &c. acquired other large tracts of land under circumstances varying in no substantial degree from our acquisition. So if discovery, conquest and purchase, united, can give title to a country, beyond any question we once had the title to these lands—and by virtue of a successful Revolution the States succeeded to the rights of the Crown in this immense domain.

The circumstances which led to their cession to the Federal Congress were principally these: In the defence of that liberty which we now enjoy in peace, and in the struggle for that independence of England which was attained by so great a sacrifice of blood and treasure, we necessarily had to borrow large sums of money to support the war waged to secure these ends, as our country was not only new, but destitute of that large floating capital to be found in these times. The successful termination of a war so protracted, left us with an immense debt, which hung upon this patriotic land like an incubus, and threatened to sever at some day, the feeble ties which then connected the 13 old States. During the conflict, the question was frequently agitated, what should be done with these lands in the event of a successful termination of the war;—the States holding them contending for all within their chartered limits, and those without any holding, that as they were to be gained by mutual sacrifices and losses *they* were entitled to a part of them. This question was pregnant with paralysing divisions and jealousies, when the patriots and statesmen of that day stepped forward to check the progress of discontent and arrest the serious consequences to which this question was about to lead, and by a resolution of Congress in 1780, recommended to the States to surrender their waste lands "*for the common benefit of the United States.*" This recommendation was ultimately adopted by all the States holding land. So much for the condition which led to their relinquishment.

The conditions on which they were ceded, must be ascertained from looking to the causes which induced the surrender, and by an examination of the deeds of cession. Some of the causes have already been adverted to, but one more I will now press into the service a little further, to wit, the payment of the public debt. Under the articles of confederation, to liquidate this debt contributions were made by the States of specific sums, apportioned "*to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure,*" but there was no means nor power to coerce any State into the payment of her part, either for this purpose, or for the support of Government. The wisest men were puzzled to devise the ways and means of discharging this debt; the attention of the patriot, the statesman, and philosopher was directed to it, as a subject of disquietude that might lead to results fatal to that state which they had just attained after so long and desperate a struggle. These lands were at last pointed to, and with great wisdom too, as the source from whence might be derived the requisite funds.

From one of these great *causes* then alone which led to their cession, it is not difficult to ascertain the *conditions*, on which they were relinquished. N. Carolina and Virginia surrendered without remuneration; all the other States received a pecuniary compensation in part, or made large reservations for themselves. The deeds though varying in *words*, are substantially as follows—"*For the use and benefit of all the States composing the Union (N. Carolina included) according to their proportion in the general charge and expenditure; and they shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.*" If then these historical facts be true, it is perfectly clear, we once had title to this domain; we ceded it for a particular purpose, to wit, "to constitute a common benefit," and by the covenant they were to be disposed of for *that purpose*, and no other.

Now I need not ask, Mr. Speaker, any legal gentleman in my hearing, but I will submit it to any mind capable of comprehending the import of words, that if that purpose and none other for which they were granted is answered, ought they not to revert back to us. If those burthens are removed, and those debts paid off, for which purposes they were conveyed to the General Government, does it not follow beyond the reach of doubt, that the trust having been satisfied, the trustee should now pay over to those who made the conveyance? Sir, it is too plain to require any thing more than a statement.

I do not wish to be understood as claiming for the States that ceded these lands, exclusively, all the proceeds arising from their sale, for two reasons—1st, because a large portion of the lands unsold were acquired by treaty from France & Spain, which cost in all about 30 millions of dollars, and of course were paid for by the people at large—2dly, I do not think that a native of North Carolina, or any other old State, by removing to Alabama or Missouri *thereby* surrenders his interests in those lands which were acquired by the blood and treasure of his ancestors. It is but fair the nett proceeds should be divided as indicated in the Resolutions; and since the General Government now hold these lands, and can survey and sell them, and collect the proceeds with more uniformity and despatch than the separate States could, it is certainly expedient that the present system should be adhered to, and the nett proceeds divided among the States, rather than the lands.

Let us now inquire whether the state of things has arrived which was anticipated, and by the operation of which this branch of revenue is no longer needed by the General Government. We are informed by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, that on the 1st day of January, 1835, every cent of the National debt will be paid off, and a surplus of some millions be left in the Treasury. So then, the great end having been attained for which they were granted, they are no longer wanted for that purpose, and that astonishing epoch has arrived in the history of civilized nations and is now presented to the world, of a nation of 13 to 15 millions of freemen, living under the happiest form of government known to man after having gone successfully through two wars with the most powerful and enlightened nation in the world, is not burthened with one cent of public debt.—Are there any other causes for retaining this revenue? Let us see. The report from the Treasury Department inform us that the ordinary revenues of the Government, arising from duties on imports now amount to from 3 to 5 millions more than is necessary to pay the current expenses of Government—so from the 1st of this month, we will have in the Treasury a surplus of from 5 to 10 millions of dollars annually over the legitimate wants of the country, for the support of the Federal Government; and I know of no other object to which this fund could be applied that would bring the application within the object of the grants—to wit; "to be applied to the common benefit of all the States and no other."

I will now, Mr. Speaker, anticipate two objections to this measure, which, as they have with some plausibility been made elsewhere, it is to be presumed that they may be urged here. It is held by some, that Congress has no power (under the Constitution) to dispose of these lands, or of their proceeds, among the States, because they were conveyed *before* the Constitution was adopted.—There are two effectual answers to that objection—1st, there is nothing in the deeds themselves to prohibit such a disposition, but they shew on their face it was a trust fund created in the General Government and the right to return what is left, after accomplishing the object of the grant, to the grantees, follows necessarily. 2d, the Federal Constitution was adopted, it is true, since these lands were conveyed, but the States that ceded them have subsequently ratified and adopted the Constitution; *so that* being, the *last act must govern,* supposing the two to be inconsistent, which I deny.—Again—all the land ceded by Georgia, as well as that purchased from Spain and France,

which now constitutes the greater part of the unsold public lands, were obtained by the General Government since the adoption of the Federal Constitution: and if there can be any doubt in regard to this question as a Constitutional one, the plain words of the 3d sec. of the 4th article of the Constitution *will* dispose of that doubt—it reads thus: "Congress shall have *power* to *dispose* of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the *territory* and other property of the United States, &c." I must say, sir, in candour, I can scarcely believe any man of sense speaks the truth, when he professes to doubt the Constitutional right of Congress over the public lands as herein recommended.

Another objection urged against this measure was that we should reduce the duties on imports below the wants of the Government, and make up the deficiency out of the sales of the public lands. That was a plausible argument perhaps at the time Mr. Hayne resorted to it—but it no longer applies, for *now* the Tariff is settled and fixed at a compromise, at a certain rate of duties for ten years; and on the principle too, that the rates shall be fully adequate to the wants of Government; no person in his senses is disposed to disturb that question now; nor would he be so permitted I presume, if the attempt was made. The principle and rate of duties being now fixed by compromise for ten years at least, if not forever, it is useless to expect that they will be reduced. Is then this five millions to be idle in the Treasury, or to be expended by the General Government in purchasing up districts of country, by the adoption of a system of Internal Improvement that recognises no object as national, where votes cannot be bought? Or should it be paid over to its real and original owners, the States, who stand in need of its aid, and with it might effect valuable purposes?

I come now, Sir, to the reasons which should induce us to act at present, and promptly, in this matter An opinion or idea is now prevalent in the West, gaining ground daily, and now advocated by the President, that these lands ought to be surrendered to the States in which they are located, or be *sold* to them, which is the same thing in the end as giving them. If this question is not settled before the members from the new States take their seats in Congress under the census of 1840, the West will have so decided a majority, that all hope of this resource will be entirely cut off forever. It requires no prophet to foresee, that before many years shall pass over our heads, the inhabitants of the great valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, will, (by their numbers) completely control the destinies of this country.

I have said, to sell these lands to the new States would be tantamount to *giving* them, for how under heaven are they to pay for them? Take one State as an example. Illinois has 158,000 population, but about 31½ millions of acres of public lands. Now if we sold this to her at the minimum price, it would amount to nearly 40 millions of dollars, or at half price to 20 millions of dollars Could she possibly pay it. Sir, could she ever pay the *interest* on that sum which would exceed a million annually. And pray how could we enforce payment, for if you retained a mortgage on the land, they would not sell. To talk then of selling them, is to me, perfect nonsense, if I may be pardoned the word;—and to give them away, (dropping the constitutional right so to dispose of them,) what reason on earth can be assigned for making such a donation to these States For whilst I admit that a native of Virginia or North Carolina does not relinquish or impair his right to this domain, by removing south or west 1000 miles, I am at a loss to conceive by what rules of induction any one can infer by so moving he acquires any new claims. Again, Sir: let us now see what has already been done for these new States. I will read from a report made on an official call from Congress

Grants of land to the Western States.

1.	The 16th section for Public Schools,	8,000,000
2.	For Int. Improvement in W. States.	2,200,000
3.	For Colleges and Universities in do.	500,000
4.	For religious and charitable institutions,	90,000
5.	For seats of State Governments,	21,000
6.	For Saline Reservations,	299,000
	Total no. of acres granted the West,	11,100,000

It is to be kept in mind, that in all these grants, they are permitted to *select* the lands and sell them on any credit they please. On these terms they may be fairly valued at from $10 to $15 per acre. About one hundred million of dollars then, these States have already received; add now the pre-emption right, and the 5 per cent. on the amount of the sale in their boundaries, and a reasonable man would suppose them completely surfeited;—but this it appears only increases the appetite for further indulgencies. They come forward and ask appropriations of money to clear out every river and creek in the Western States, and to such an extent is this avaricious spirit carried, that last winter it is said, a large appropriation was made to clear out a river that had no water in it, but the bed of which was completely dry. They are not content with having all their roads and rivers cleaned out, colleges. public schools and capitols erected by the public lands, and theft a large portion of the lands to boot, but they now begin to cry out for the whole! Can any one be surprised at the extraordinary prosperity of the Western States under these circumstances? Was ever a country on earth opened to emigrants on such favorable terms? Why sir, we might as well be surprised at the prosperity of a young farmer who had a father standing with a heavy purse, out of which he bought him land, bought him the hands, cut his ditches, made his roads and built his houses. Under such a state of things, could he help prospering. The only thing that surprises me is, that the old States are not depopulated under such a system.

No doubt, Mr. Speaker, those who have paid no attention to these things believe I am laboring under a mistake; but sir, did I not have the facts before me in print, officially communicated to Congress, I would not believe it myself. All who are in the habit of regarding the action of Congress on this subject, know too well the facts here stated—and those who are not, have but to turn to the acts passed at any session of Congress, for many years past, to see the donations of land made for some asylum, college or creek, that is not considered *national;* for if it be a national river or creek, they can get the *money* voted directly, but if it be not national, then they get the amount in *land*. I hope I will not be understood as complaining of the Western members for obtaining these donations; but I do complain sir, at that policy, which takes from a fund created by all, and for the "common benefit" of all, to apply it exclusively, and for a period of years to the benefit of a few States only. And I cannot look with compassion, or even with a proper feeling of respect on those members from the old States who have for the last two years opposed the measures introduced into Congress on this same subject. I fear sir, the opposition in a certain high quarter, proceeded more from enmity to the distinguished statesman who originated the bill that passed by so large a vote, than from what was stated in the paper signed by his hand; as a man on such occasions must have some reason for his course, and as those assigned are admitted to be mere affectations, I am at a loss for any other cause than the one hinted at. And it is a sufficient cause to decide the course of many miserable creatures in Congress (it is well known, and now become not only a subject for boasting but the road to political office with the people,) to learn how the wind blows about a certain quarter, to shape their course accordingly.

But to return to the question—Is the application of this common fund general among the States, or is it partial? Let us examine. I will ask the gentlemen from the Albemarle country, how many spades full of sand has the General Government removed from Currituck Inlet or Nagg's Head, once outlets to the sea, now as dry as this floor; has a log or sand bar been removed from one of your rivers or from the sound—you all answer no. Let me ask my friends from Roanoke, yes, and also from the Neuse, Tar, Yadkin and Catawba, how many dams across your rivers has the General Government erected to improve your navigation, or how many snags and sand bars have been removed by her. Again sir, when has a dollar or an acre of this public domain, that our ancestors acquired by such sacrifices and sufferings, been granted to North Carolina, either for a common school, or even for an asylum for the unfortunate—not one cent, if so, I should like to hear of it. There is a thing shovelling sand, we are told, near Ocracoke, where nothing but the immutable laws of hydrostatics prevent us from being completely land locked; the appropriation for this object, which was not desired by 50 men in the State, and is of no account now nor was it ever designed to be: and that at the Cape Fear, amounting to about $20,000 when our share of the proceeds of the Public Lands last year would have been $226,000.

Will any gentleman here point me out a Road or Canal, a College, a School, or any thing, or effort on the part of the General Government to improve the physical condition of N. Carolina, or the moral condition of her people? I fear none can show me the place, or the appropriation—still she has had the use of our lands, and received our revenue for 50 years. Every river and creek in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee, &c., though 1200 miles from the sea are National, and so cleared out; but our rivers running directly into the sea, or into large sounds are considered unworthy of notice. It is highly national, and for the "common benefit," to give Land for the purpose of educating all the poor children in Alabama and Mississippi, but neither National nor for the "common benefit," to make similar donations for the education of poor children in North Carolina. And why is this so, and who are to blame? We are solely to blame ourselves; for many times these things could have been got merely by asking for them; and one cause why we have so remained is, that we unfortunately have been always hanging on some great man's skirt, and worshipping him constantly, instead of attending to our domestic wants. Ever since I could recollect, the people have been in this State divided into two classes. One large class have remained in a state of torpor, regardless of all things; and the balance have been trying to elect some particular man President, who in return, has treated them with silent contempt; or attempting to stuff down the people some abstract political doctrine. (which the lecturers could not understand themselves, and which could affect North Carolina in no shape or form) whether the notion of some great man from Virginia or South Carolina was orthodox or heterodox: I say Virginia or South Carolina, because there we have been taught to look for great men—for if a native son with the wisdom of Solomon and eloquence of Cicero, lived in North Carolina, he would be rated at home an ordinary man, and that strong disposition in our people, so watchful to suppress merit, would rise and destroy him before he could have an opportunity of being known. Pardon this short apparent digression, but I believe this to have been one, if not the great reason why the State and the people of North Carolina have been so neglected. I will return to the lands.

It appears from the Secretary of the Treasury's Report, the nett proceeds of the public lands for the year 1832 exceeded three millions, that of '33 exceed four millions, and that of '34 will be five millions of dollars. Now if this fund, which is entirely free from all liens and a surplus fund in the hands of government should be divided according to Federal population among the States, North Carolina would have had the first year $138,000; next year $187,000; and now this very moment, we would have been entitled to $226,000 for our part of the sales of last year. But this, Sir, is held to be a small affair in comparison to the love which many have for certain great men—and should be lost without a moment's hesitation sooner than offend Gen. Jackson. It appears from estimates, the Government now has about 170 millions of acres of land surveyed; and that there is a billion and go-million of acres now unsold belonging to this "common fund." The idea of surrendering this immense property. or giving it away, can to my mind scarcely be dreamed of, much less really contemplated by any rational man. It will afford a constantly increasing fountain, from whence the old States may reap a revenue, that will enable them to overcome the many obstructions by nature to their prosperity, and to elevate the moral and intellectual state of their people.

I come now to the last branch of the inquiry, and by far the most disagreeable part to me. I am determined to be distinctly understood. My facts you all will admit—and the inferences shall be plain and direct, that those who see or hear can but draw the same. I believe sir, the best mode of curing a political disease is, to let the people first know that it exists; a plain and practical remedy will soon be found;—what are our wants, (or political diseases;) and then we will see to what uses this money can be applied.

We have been a free State 58 years—more than half a century—during which time we have had a Legislature composed of some 200 men or more to meet annually; and pray what have they done? why sir, they have made laws of which few ever heard after the first reading, and we have expended about two millions of dollars for the privilege of law making. I can tell more readily, sir, what we have not done, although we have had 58 years to accomplish it in. We have not one single public school or college, or means provided to educate the poor or the helpless orphan; we have no rail road or canal, nor have we drained a swamp or levelled a hill;—we have no fixed or permanent judiciary, but all courts fluctuating with time and events; criminal, civil, and chancery proceedings all mixed up together;—not a penitentiary to reform the wicked, nor a work house to confine the profligate—but after lying in jail in idleness a few months, criminals are turned loose on the public, to commit again with impunity the same offences. Not an asylum is to be found in the whole state either for the old or infirm, or for the lunatic, the insane, the widower, the old soldier, the crippled, the deaf, dumb, or blind. No sir, we have literally done nothing; and I would thank any gentleman to point out to me any law that has been passed for the last 20 years with which the people could not have very well dispensed. Sir, when absent from the State and among strangers, can you point to a LAW or refer to an institution in our native State with either pride or satisfaction? No sir, we must be dumb or change the conversation as I have had to many times. How is this melancholy and deplorable state of affairs to be accounted for? Is it possible our people are less patriotic, or the legislature less wise, than the legislators of other States? or are our lawgivers less attentive to the interest of our people? Sir, it is expected by the civilized world that every community in this enlightened age will do something to advance the moral condition of man, and the physical improvement of the country, both of which in this state have been shamefully neglected. Our political degradation is complete, and I fear destined so to remain; for if by accident we get a man in the councils of the nation capable of giving tone or standing to the country, every little miserable demagogue in the State forthwith regards him with envy, and as an object in HIS way to office and sets about to pull him down; in a short time persuades the people that he is entirely too great a man to be their friend;—forthwith they hurl him from office, and put in his place one unknowing, and unknown, and whose peculiar merit consists in drinking whiskey, & shaking hands, and affectation of GREAT LOVE FOR THE PEOPLE Sir, I never hear a man talking of his republican principles and peculiar love for the people that I do not involuntarily guard myself against a hypocrite; for it is a law of human nature almost without exception, that man never possesses that quality or virtue which by words he is particularly anxious to induce the public to believe he possesses. We never see a brave man constantly harping on his own courage, but if so, rest assured he is a coward; nor a really pious man, eternally telling the public how charitable and religious he is—nor sir is the real friend of the people always smiling on them, and telling them how much he loves them.

This miserable state of affairs then, proceeds from two causes, both of which can be overcome. 1st.—want of information among the great mass of people, which can be supplied by public schools, for so long as the great mass of voters are ignorant, they will send a legislature every year composed principally of ignorant men, who are mostly no doubt very good honest neighbors, and understand where the roads of the neighborhood want straightening, but are totally unfit for legislating for 700,000 people and their posterity. I say nothing of this Legislature sir; I have too much respect for it when in session to utter my private opinion of it as a body; but of the material of those that are past I speak, and I but state what all the old members know to be facts, and the new ones can learn it no doubt.

The second great cause is the obstructions interposed by nature to commerce and agriculture; which are great no doubt, but by no means insurmountable. I have been at different times over the greater part of North Carolina, and reflected much on the different schemes suggested for a general system of Internal Improvement, without which the State will soon be almost depopulated; for man will follow his interest, and it is only by consulting and advancing that, that you can retain the population, or stay that immense emigration now going on and sweeping from North Carolina her money, negroes, and the most energetic and industrious part of her white population According to the estimate I have made from such as I can get here, will cost the state from 6 to 10 millions of dollars, viz;

1.	For rendering navigable the six rivers Roanoke, Tar, Neuse, Cape Fear, Yadkin, and Catawba,	$1,000,000
2.	For opening Roanoke Inlet and embankment across Crontan Sound	1,500,000
3	Ship Channel from Neuse to Beaufort harbour	1,000,000
4.	Central Rail Road from Beaufort west	2,500,000
5.	Branches of Railways to complete the system	1,000,000
	Making a total of	$7,000,000

Now I hold a partial and feeble system of Internal Improvement will produce no general effect and will result in disappointment and mortification as did a like effort once before made in this State without the necessary means. I do not pretend to say this estimate is accurate or within a million of dollars, but I will venture to predict that if ever the system is completed it will have cost more, instead of less If we were in receipt from these lands of the 225 to $250,000 a year that is our due, it would enable us to borrow six millions to begin with, the interests on which at 4 per cent. would be kept down by this fund without calling on the citizens for an additional dollar of taxes. In a few years the revenue arising from these Rail Roads and Canals would keep down the interest. and we could then adopt a school system that would educate every poor man's child in the State.

The people now pay to the State from 60 to $70 000 a year, so you will see that to effect a system of internal improvement on the present resources of the State would require an increase of taxation of about $5 where you now levy one, and this too simply to pay the interest. I ask if any one here believes the people of this State would stand such taxation two years? No Sir, they would pay the tax but once, and then turn out every member who voted for it and the next Legislature would send the system to the winds.

There are but three modes known to me of obtaining the necessary funds—1st by taxes, which I presume you will all admit is impracticable;—2d by borrowing the money on time, and in this event we must regularly pay up the interest, which the country could not stand;—3d, we may by means of the public Lands, reach a fund to accomplish these objects, and this, in my humble opinion, is the only practical means we can devise to effect these objects, and in truth the last if not the only hope for North Carolina.

A few words more and I will dismiss this subject. North Carolina has arrived to such a stage of deterioration, that we all agree on one thing—viz: that "something must be done:" Our people are leaving us by hundreds, and almost all, are threatening to go, if something is not done soon—there is no inducement for the rich to stay here or those highly endowed with talents, for they are a proscribed class; from honors and offices they are almost as effectually barred as if there was a clause in the Constitution to that effect,—and pray what inducement is there for the *poor man* to remain in North Carolina. Commerce is so paralysed that he cannot do more than support his family at best; he cannot lay up from his industry a sufficiency to educate his children, the public have not provided for them, and if one of his sons should be a diamond, why to be born and raised here is to be "born to blush unseen;—when he dies, poverty, wretchedness and ignorance with certainty await his offspring—nor can the farmer do any better; in a few districts of the State he may accumulate a pretty little property by industry and economy well directed; but over the greater part of the State it costs half the produce of the farm to get it when raised to a market. Those who have the means to educate their children at home cannot get the school there, and unless he is wealthy enough to send his children far from home, and at a heavy expense, they must grow up, stay a while and die, just as the trees of the forest. There is no opportunity in this State presented to a poor boy of raising himself from his condition, however talented he may be, unless he accidently meets with some friend able to push him forward, why then can we expect him to remain here, when by removing 1,000 miles he can be educated for nothing, and if his talents deserve it, can aspire with some hopes of success to any office or place in the nation. If you will inquire, you may all learn the effect of these public schools in the northern States, where they have produced many distinguished men as useful as patriotic and who if born in North Carolina would have lived and died day labourers.

If the great object of legislation is to secure the greatest quantum of human happiness to the people, then gentlemen school them, that *they may* derive the means to answer the great end for which man is placed in this world—The rich can school their own children, they don't want your aid, the poor require that you should either furnish them the means, or so direct your policy as to enable them by industry to acquire the means themselves; choose one or the other, and do that soon, or you will lose the very bone and sinew of the State.

One more fact let me here note—the people ought to know it, and must know it. A law passed Congress by a large vote, directing the proceeds of the public lands to be applied as I have here stated, why then is not this system in full operation, why have we not that $250,000 per year due us? Simply because Gen. Jackson vetoed that law. and forbade it. Some of our members of Congress voted for the law and others against it. I hope we will pass these resolutions unanimously, bring them before the people, and let them instruct those whose love for Jackson is greater than that for their own State.

I have now done sir, and it but remains to thank the House for the attention with which they have honored me, although I have had to tell some plain truths as disagreeable for them to hear, as it was for me to utter. It was my duty.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the Report of the Committee of Investigation of the Senate of the U. States, the following correspondence relating to the Branch Bank at Louisville, is copied:

(PRIVATE.)

Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1829.

DEAR SIR: The annexed list has been sent to me from Washington, as containing the views of several members of Congress from Kentucky, in regard to proper Directors for your Office. It is accompanied by an expression of opinion on their part—not to me directly, but through a common friend—that, during the late elections in Kentucky, great facilities were given by the branch in that State favorable to election of Mr. Adams, whilst almost all accommodation was withheld from the other side of the contest. I think it scarcely possible that any gentleman connected with it should pervert their delicate trusts to the promotion of any political object. This statement is, however, made, and the subjoined nomination is intended, I perceive, to avoid the recurrences of this alleged favoritism, by an union of parties in the Board.

On that question my own views are these: politics should be rigorously excluded from the Bank. In selecting Directors, the first considerations are integrity, independence, and knowledge of business. No man should be shunned—no man should be sought on account of his political opinions merely. Nevertheless, in a community where broad political opinions prevail, we must not be wholly insensible to them; we must not exclude, nor even seem to exclude, any particular class of politicians; but when both parties, or all parties, present candidates of equal merits, we should select them indiscriminately from all.—Still the primary question is the qualifications of the director,—his personal fitness for that particular duty; nor would I adopt any general system of equally uniting parties at the board, since its inevitable effect would be, to force upon us incompetent or inferior persons, in order to reach this equality. It may be safely asserted, too, that many of the misfortunes of the bank are traceable, directly or remotely, to its political connexions; and in your section of the country, we have had a melancholy experience of the danger of lending to politicians of all parties.—Since your concerns have been relieved from these loans, and have assumed a more commercial and business like character, they have prospered greatly, and you are doing so well, that I should be unwilling to hazard their prosperity by the introduction of politics into their administration. At the same time, we must try to avoid the odium which would naturally and justly attach to the exclusion of any party whose members were equally well qualified, from any share in the administration or the loans of the bank.

I suggest these views for your consideration in forming your next list of directors, and in the meantime, shall be glad to hear from you early in regard to the accuracy of this statement, and to have your views as to the qualifications of the several persons whose names are below.

You will understand this letter as designed for yourself alone and Mr Hughes.

Very truly, sir,

N. BIDDLE, *Secretary.*

EDW. SHIPPEN, Esq.,
Cashier, Office Bank U. S. Louisville, Ky.

OFFICE BANK U. S., LOUISVILLE. *24th January*, 1829.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 29th inst, is just received, and has greatly surprised me.—I do not believe that one man of any charter for veracity can be found in this city, who will say that the business of this office has been conducted with either political or individual favoritism. Every person has been accommodated according to his personal merits, and the question of politics has never been introduced, or influenced any one decision of the Board. The testimony of Mr. Rowan, Mr. Moore, Mr. Yancey, Mr. Chilton, and Mr. Wickliffe, all members of Congress, favorable to the election of Gen. Jackson, would certainly establish that fact, as they have had repeated accommodations, and have never been refused, although, from the period and circumstances of some of their applications, it was presumable that the money was required for the purposes of the elections. Our collection at the office at Washington will show a part of those transactions, and if politics *has had* any influence, on an investigation, it would *appear* that the leaning has been on the opposite side to the one represented I speak boldly and decidedly on the subject, and challenge the production of any one fact to establish the truth of the representations made to you. I am sure it does not exist, and if at any time an application has been rejected, it was on ground wholly unconnected with politics. It has been to me a matter of frequent exultation, that, during all the political excitement, we have been fortunate enough to prevent party feeling at the board, and as I always thought, even the *suspicion* of it. Mr. Wm. Pope, one of the gentlemen in the list annexed to your letter, has served in our board for the last three years; he is a very zealous friend of General Jackson. Mr. Philip R. Gray, who is now in the board, (being his third year,) is a warm politician on the same side; John P. Oldham, at the time of his nomination as a director, was a Jackson candidate for the Legislature, when the question seemed to hang, on the issue, and of course was particularly liable to all the prejudice and feeling of political hostility, if such feelings had had any influence. These facts, I hope, will convince you that the charge from Washington city is entirely without foundation.

Of the gentleman whose names have been furnished to you as suitable Directors, I will speak with all the candor I can, alluding to them by *figures*, in the order in which they are named, merely as a precaution in case of this letter falling into other hands than yours.

No 1. A lawyer and large debtor to the bank, (about $27,000,) and to whom we were obliged to give time, without interest, to obtain any thing like security. His name and character were well known to the bank in former times, having served several years as a director previous to 1822. So devoted to politics, that all his views as a director, (however luminous they may have been,) were directed to the policy of the Government as connected with the bank, and not to the interests of the stockholders.—Always ambitious of being a leader of a party, he produced factions in the board, and measures were advocated and opposed from party feeling alone. Such was the violent state of feeling, that personal conflicts have occurred at the board, and the most disrespectful and abusive resolutions offered. Many of the difficulties and losses of this office may be attributed to him; always seeking popularity, and really possessing amiable feelings, he cannot refuse any thing that will serve his friends. I consider him the most dangerous man that could be selected, particularly as president, to which he would aspire, and to which his location in the list seems to point, Mr. Binney and Mr. C. Chauncey have both, I believe, received letters from him, and may be able to give you some idea of his character. As a director of the office, he felt it incumbent on him to commence a correspondence with these gentlemen and the president of the bank, with the Secretary of the Treasury and President of the United States, on the course of policy it was necessary for the bank to pursue in relation to the interests of the western country.

No. 2. A lawyer of very unamiable character and manners, whose object is to amass wealth; looking out for flaws in titles and purchasing litigated claims, without regard to equity or common justice, is an important part of his business. As one example among many I could give, I will mention a fact that for a time occasioned me great alarm. We had a mortgage on property worth between 20 and 30,000 dollars, which on the paper did not appear to be recorded in proper time. He purchased a small execution of 1 or 200 dollars against the mortgager, levied it on the whole mortgaged property,—consisting of various tracts of land both in town and country, purchased *all* under his small execution, and brought ejectments against the bank, and meant to deprive us of the whole property, and the only plea, that the bank had not recorded her mortgage until a day or two after the time the law had fixed. We fortunately, however, defeated him, much to his surprize and mortification.

No. 3. A foreigner, and, as far as I know, an honorable man, although report says hard things of him. He has been somewhat embarrassed, and we were obliged to give time on some of his liabilities; he is not suitable for a director, either as to talent or weight of character, and would not add to the confidence, which I am proud to believe is now reposed in our board. He has always been a decided *relief and new court man*, and therefore unfit for the situation proposed.

I have already spoken of No. 4, and hope to see him again on the board, and at the expiration of Mr. Oldham's time. They both live in the country, and one member from the country, I think is sufficient.

No. 5. A farmer and politician—a violent relief man. His private character is stated to have been formerly bad. I know nothing about him, except that he is the warm friend, relative and confident of some of the persons who have so deeply injured the Bank by getting clear of their debts, and are the most bitter enemies the institution has.

No. 6. A merchant of very moderate standing, and his appointment would occasion no other feeling than that of surprise, and perhaps mortification, that he should have been selected.

No. 7. A justice of the peace—intemperate and immoral in his habits, the associate and the oracle of the lowest orders of society, and his appointment, I am sure, would be followed by the resignation of every gentleman in the Board.

No. 8. A merchant of more respectability than No. 6, very much esteemed as a man, and by much the least objectionable of any on the list, (excepting Mr. William Pope) I should not seriously have thought of him as a Director, because there are others of more weight of character.

I have now spoken freely, and perhaps too much so, of the individuals named. I wish this charge of political favoritism may be thoroughly investigated. You can satisfy your own mind by inquiries of gentlemen of both parties from this place, who frequently visit your city. Of the gentlemen recommended to correct the evil, there is not one (or more than one) who would not subscribe to the belief, that *no* partiality has been shown.

I believe the Bank of the United States is the most popular monied institution that has ever been located here. Of the host of enemies she formerly had, not more than five or six remain, and they are hostile, not because the Bank is partial or unjust, but because they require some pretence to palliate their consciences for the enormous imposition and frauds they have practised. Please to excuse this letter written hastily, and immediately on the receipt of yours. I do feel great mortification that such charges should be made, and particularly so, as I was fully aware of the danger, and had taken every precaution (and I thought successfully) to avoid it.

Permit me to thank you for the confidence you express and have always had in my official conduct, and believe me to be, most respectfully, yours,

EDW. SHIPPEN, *Cashier.*

N. BIDDLE, Esq.
President Bank United States.

A Developement.—Under this head the Louisville (Kentucky) Journal publishes the correspondence which will be found on our outer columns, between the President of the Bank of the United States and the Cashier of the Louisville Branch; the letters are dated in January, 1829—and this date is important, for—to borrow the observations thereon of the Cincinnati Gazette, it results from it

"That the move upon the Bank from Washington, was made in December, 1828. It was then known that General Jackson was elected President: this move is evidence that *'the party,'* upon that result being known, immediately formed the project of securing the influence of the Bank to its own use. They looked upon it as a portion of the spoils of victory. It is most probable that Amos Kendall put the Kentucky members of Congress in motion. The Bank resisted the attempt. It did not yield to a Washington influence conducted by members of Congress.—It was not disposed to be used by politicians.—The rebuff was undoubtedly a disappointment and a mortification, and laid the first foundation for the course since pursued towards it.

In the summer of 1829, another move was made upon the Bank, at its Branch in Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, by Secretary Eaton. This was probably the conjoint work of A. Kendall and Isaac Hill. A second rebuff was encountered. It having thus been ascertained that the administration could not manage the Bank, it was denounced by President Jackson in his annual message, December, 1829. This developement, it seems to me, satisfactorily explains the war on the Bank, and discloses more fully than any thing that has yet come before the public, the desperate and dangerous character of *'the party'* in power."

Of the names and character of those *non*-political directors who were to be palmed upon the Bank by Jackson members of Congress, the *Louisville Journal* gives this account.

Who *were* the eight neutral worthies, that were to give, by their management of the Bank, a just and equal influence to all parties? Reader *don't* laugh, but look at the names:

"Worden Pope, James Guthrie, James McGilly Cuddy, Wm. Pope, Wm. Chambers, Joshua G. Barclay, Wm. Tompkins, and L. D. Addison," all of them zealous and leading partisans of the Administration, and most of them bitter, violent, venomous, and noisy ones. What a beautiful Board for excluding political prejudices and partialities from the Bank and giving to all parties their just and proper equilibrium! Nor is this all. It appears, from the published correspondence, that, at the same time, when these 8 individuals were recommended for the Directory in Louisville, 11 others were nominated, for the same alleged reason, and through the same channel, for the Directory in Lexington. Who *were* the latter? Look:—"James Shannon, Charlton Hunt, Henry C. Payne, Sam. Trotter, M. C. Johnson, James C. Rhodes, John M'Calla, Jo. Ficklin, W. Mo. J. W. Tilford, and O. Keen," all Jacksons and all as virulent as so many copperheads. It does not see, that the Jackson leaders in Ky were making a secret, desperate, simultaneous rush to obtain the entire control of the two Branches of the U. S. Bank, with the determination turning them into partisan engines of the most formidable character!

The Journal then goes on to comment the following terms, on the correspondence between Mr. BIDDLE and Mr. SHIPPEN, cashier, who is now dead.

Mr. Shippen's letter to Mr Biddle will of course be read in this community with peculiar interest. His portraits of the individuals,—who were nominated for the directory of the Louisville Branch bear the evidence of a master hand. Mr. S. is distinguished for his stern honesty, his inflexible integrity, and his keen insight into character. And if the unlucky subjects of his remarks find themselves writhing in bitterness of heart under his scorching developements, they have none to blame but themselves. The correspondence between Mr. Biddle and Mr. Shippen was private and confidential—guardedly so; and it would never have seen the light, had not the Jackson demagogues, including the very individuals who here see themselves portrayed, in their own hideous nakedness, called loudly year after year upon the bank to render up her whole correspondence to be published,—as it now has been published, under the authority of Congress. They have at last got what they have so long been demanding. Let them make much of it. They may groan if they please, the people will laugh. The friends of the Bank, those, who have defended her against the thousand charges of political favoritism—will read Mr. Biddle's letter to Mr. Shippen with feelings of pride and triumph. We wish the public to read it, and not only to read it but to commit it to memory. Recollect—it was not written for the public eye; it was written under the sacred seal of private correspondence and without the least expectation of its ever being seen by any human being save him to whom it was addressed: it was written by way of distinctly informing Mr. Shippen of principles, upon which the Bank was to be managed. Mark how strongly Mr. Biddle, in his instructions, reprobated the slightest political bias, and even the appearance of it, in the branches of the institution. This letter stands not alone however, accompanied, in the collection of documents before us, by several others, addressed to the officers of the Branches in Lexington and Charleston in 1829 and 1830, forbidding, in the most earnest language, any interference with the politics of the country and any partiality in the making of loans or the nomination of Directors. Who, that reads these admirable letters, will not feel his blood boil with indignation at the myriads of profligate and reckless calumniators, that have charged, and are still charging Mr. Biddle with making the Bank and its Branches a mere political machine, an engine of aid to one party and opposition to the other! Let the public read, compare, and judge for themselves; and then say who it is, who has been attempting to use the Bank as a political engine—Mr. Biddle or the Jackson leaders. There is a day of retribution; and it will be a terrible one.

Most assuredly this country—and—as we believe—no other country, has ever witnessed a more complete triumph of systematic calumny, falsehood, and malignant persecution, over truth and the general good, than has been obtained by the administration in the case of the Bank of the U. States.

Certainly that Institution has not been always conducted without mistakes or faults—but absolutely driven, by unjust and reckless assaults, upon the support of a political party, which was not to be deterred, by its real or reputed popularity of the Bank, from supporting the cause of law, of justice and of truth, assailed through it—a connection with party politics, could never be with truth imputed to that Institution.

FOREIGN.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Rhone, Capt. Rodgett, arrived at New York from Havre whence she sailed on the 11th February. By this vessel we have received our Paris papers to the 9th inclusive.—*Comm. Adv.*

FROM OUR PRIVATE CORRESPONDENT.

Paris, Feb. 8, 1835

The difficulty between the Government of this country, and the *Executive* of the United States—for it now appears to have that extent; no more—is regarded here as so far adjusted, that no fears are entertained of a rupture of the friendly relations between the two countries. By the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday last, you will see that the subject of the American claim was referred for examination in the several *bureaux*, and that the Committee composed of nine members were nearly unanimous in favor of a report recommending that provision be made for payment, agreeably to the treaty. There is no longer any doubt of the passage of the bill in the Chambers, at the present session. The opportune receipt of Mr. Clay's report, which is regarded as exhibiting the sense of *the country* upon this affair, has tended to favor this result, and allay the asperity excited by the Presidential message. It is gratifying to learn that that lucid and dignified state paper, and the pacific resolutions proposed by the committee, received an undivided vote in the Senate—that able and virtuous body which has before proved the anchor of our political safety. And it lights up a ray of hope tor the Republic, to find that, in the popular branch, the immediate representatives of the People, a majority of whom have been so devoted to the support of Executive wishes, the committee on the subject, with a chairman rewarded by an office, refused to sustain the measure proposed by the Chief, who, it would seem, must feel rebuked for his headlong course in a matter involving the most serious consequences to the interests and character of the Nation. It would be a strange mode of maintaining the *honor* of America, to make seizures of the *property* of the party who had insulted her.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated 7th Feb. 1835.

"We are glad to be able to say, that the Members of the Committee, named in the Chamber, to report upon the Bill of Indemnity, are, with one single exception, all in favor of it, and that what passed in the *Bureaux*, before the nomination, is regarded as confirmatory of the general hope, that the Bill will pass. The moderation of your Senate is observed with great satisfaction.

THE TREATY.—MR. CLAY'S REPORT

The Report of Mr. Clay, from the Com

...ittee of Foreign Relations of the Senate, ...n the question with France, first reached ...ris by the way of England; and the arri... of the Francis I., conveying the unani... vote of the Senate sanctioning that re... ort, was most opportune, and produced at ...ce the happiest influence in favor of the ...ill of Indemnity. The general aspect of ...e question was immediately changed. To ...ote the language of the Courier's corres... ...ndent, "neither war nor outraged digni... ...r danger to our commercial relations, ...longer thought of. Attention is entirely ...irected towards the fair amount of the ...laims." On the 31st of January, M. de ...igny proposed that the Chambers should ...roceed to consider the project of the law ...n Monday, the 2d of February. But ...hursday, the 5th, was ultimately fixed for ...he preliminary discussion. It was accord...gly taken up on the last mentioned day, ...nd referred to a committee consisting of ...ne from each of the nine *Bureaux*.

It is stated that six of this committee are decidedly in favor of the law. The follow... ...g is a list of the committee, and the views ...ey entertain of the treaty, according to ...he authority just cited: 1st bureaux—M. ...armeron, Ministerialist, favorable to the ...aw. M. Maynard, Ministerialist, the ...ame. Mr. Delessert was one of the ma... ...jority of the last commission, which was in ...avor of the indemnity of twenty-five mil... ...ions, but he now declares that he is of a ...very different opinion, and that he will re... ...quire further documents. Mr. Dumon, ...Ministerialist, and favorable. Mr. Ducos ...requires more documents. Mr. Dufaure, ...opposed to the project, also requires more ...diplomatic information. Mr. Croissant, fa... ...vorable. Mr. Fleury de Chaboulon, for... ...merly Secretary to the Cabinet of Napole... ...on, favorable to the project; and M. de Re... ...musat, the contrary. It is the duty of this ...committee to examine the whole case, and ...make a circumstantial report—a duty upon ...the discharge of which they entered on the ...6th. A Paris journal of the 7th, gives the ...following account of the first days proceed... ...ing in the Bureaux:

"The question of the American indemnity has ...been examined in the *bureaux*, or standing Com... ...mittees of the Chamber of Deputies. The inves... ...tigation commenced with an inquiry into the mo... ...tives which induced Ministers to allow the Presi... ...dent of the United States to suppose that the con... ...currence of the French Chambers was unnecessa... ...ry to the fulfilment of the treaty. The interval ...which had elapsed between the exchange and ...ratification of the treaty, and its presentation to ...the Chamber, was next made the subject of severe ...comment, inasmuch as Gen. Jackson, who, in con... ...sequence of the promises made to him, confident ...reckoned upon the adoption of the bill, had ...received himself authorized to draw upon the ...French Government.

"In several of the *bureaux*, Ministers were taxed ...with having furnished incomplete and mutilated ...documents, and with having kept back the cor... ...respondence which took place between the United ...States and the French Government previously to ...1831. It was also alleged that the meagre docu... ...ments which had been presented to the Chamber ...contained no memoir or other papers, from the ...American agents, clearly establishing the origin ...of the claims, and producing evidence of their ...amount. In reply to these charges Ministers ur... ...ged the impossibility of printing the immense ...mass of documents that referred to the liquidation ...of the accounts, adding that, if required, they ...would be communicated to the Members of the ...Commission. The Ministerial Deputies insisted ...on the impolicy of alienating from France so old ...and formidable an ally as America. Almost all the Com... ...missioners named in the *bureaux* pronounced ...themselves in favor of the grant, though from ...different motives."

The correspondent of the New York Cou... ...rier and Enquirer, says: "On the first trial, ...five bureaus out of nine, of which the Cham... ...ber is composed, decided in favor of the law. ...Strictly speaking, it may be said that six are ...in its favor. For M. Ducos, who has been ...named reporter—(rapporteur-Commissaire) ...of the 5th is, as deputy of the town of Bor... ...deaux, in favor of the ministerial project, ...requiring, however, that the Ministers shall ...furnish additional documents.

"It must not be too hastily concluded ...that this trial is decisive of the vote of the ...Chamber, for it has been observed that in ...the bureaux the question was by no means ...made a Cabinet question; it was considered ...simply a question of justice, of equity, and ...national honor. Thus among the six min... ...isterialists who were not in favor of a rejec... ...tion, three asked for more ample information ...and more ample documents. The three o... ...ther bureaux did not require a rejection of ...the law, but a suspension of all discussion ...until the American Nation, by the organ of ...its representatives, had made known if it a... ...dopted the hostile intentions of the Presi... ...dent or not. Others required that we should ...stop at the first estimation of the indemnity, ...fifteen million; and others, in fine, that new ...negotiations should be opened. Influential ...speakers maintained that the bureaux had no ...right to amend the proposed law; that it was ...more constitutional to reject, simply express... ...ing a desire that Ministers would again di... ...rect their attention to this question, which ...might involve, a just claim to indemnity on ...the part of America. All the bureaux, *au ...fond*, agree in blaming the conduct of the ...French Ministers in concluding the treaty ...of 1831. They go so far even as to assert ...that the twenty-five millions may be voted, ...with a clause condemning the conduct of the ...French Ministers in the affair, and doing ...justice to the good faith of America.

"You may be convinced that the Cham... ...ber will discuss this question without passion ...or resentment, but with calm deliberation, ...and that they will be required to be inform... ...ed, of every thing, before deciding.

"M. Berryer, who is opposed to the law, ...appears to have paid great attention to the ...subject. He has thrown much light on it ...during the discussion; his object is to justify ...the Restoration for having refused all indem... ...nity. In this he is powerful, seconded by ...the ex-minister Hyde de Neuville. The ...latter deputy of legitimacy states a singular ...circumstance in the bureaux. Under a Res... ...toration, in his character of advocate, he ...presented to the Government a petition for ...indemnity, which his American client fixed ...at 75,000 francs. Charles X. refused it for ...fear of opening the door to these claims.—This same claim has been setted by the treaty of 1831, of which Louis Philippe requires the adoption, and the American Government has decided that the individual in question had no right to the repartition of the 25 millions.

"The Minister has undertaken to lay before the Chamber of Deputies all the documents required, but the printing of which will be very expensive, and almost useless. When they are furnished, I will send you all that are important of them.

"The reply of your Senate to the Message, which was received by the way of England, before the arrival of the Formosa and Francois I. produced here a great sensation, and disposed the minds of the people more in favor of your rights. That of your other Chamber is expected. It would afford us satisfaction to learn that your President was alone in his opinion, which would then, being personal to him, no longer affect our dignity."

From Le Constitutionel, Paris, Feb. 6.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of the 10th, gives in full the report made to the Senate of the United States, by its Committee of Foreign Relations, and which was read by Mr. Clay. The extreme length of this document, which occupies no less than seven colums, printed in small character, will only permit us to give a short analysis of the part relating to the claims against France. This part, we hasten to say, is extremely pacific, and completely overthrows the President and his message.

FROM THE GAZETTE DE FRANCE, FEB. 6.

The Times gives long extracts from the American journals of the 10th of January. It was Mr. Clay, according to the New York Commercial Advertiser, who read in the Senate the report of the Committee of Foreign Relations, on the affair of the twenty-five millions with France. This document is voluminous. In substance, it recommends the adoption of milder measures, at least, until further advices. It expresses the hope that the efforts of the King and his Ministers would prevail over the factious opposition which formerly appeared to actuate the Chamber of Deputies in France. It concludes by saying, that the time has not yet come to invest the President of the United States with power to order hostile reprisals against France.

The following editorial article appears in the Constitutional of February 6th:

"The Chamber was occupied to-day, with the examination of the proposal of the deputies from Lyons, and with the project of law for the twenty-five millions in execution of the treaty concluded with the United States.

[Here follows a prragraph relative to the Lyonese indemnity, on which it was remarked that the Ministers maintained a guarded silence.] The article goes on to say—

"But if the ministry did not compromise themselves on the Lyonese indemnity, they showed no such apathy when the discussion was opened relative to the treaty with the United States. The debate was held with closed doors. The demand of the twenty-five millions was defended with the greatest earnestness, not merely by the friends of the Ministry, but, without exception, by all the deputies from the maritime places. Several among these, whose habitual independence is known and honored, have appeared, in this circumstance, exclusively pre-occupied with the interests of the localities which they represent. Certainly, the commercial interests are worthy of all the solicitude of the Chamber. They greatly preponderate in the balance of its decisions. But important as they may be, the dignity of the country has likewise its rights, and our maritime cities will not be, any more than others, disposed to compromise it. It was, however, pushing too far the defence of the ministerial project, to go, as was done by some members, the length of justifying the message of President Jackson, and to pretend that he had done no more in that document than that which the dignity of the Chief of the American Nation obliged him to say, after the rejection of the treaty of 1831 by the Chamber.

"There was a singular reproach addressed to the Ministers. They were reproached in the last sesion with having left the whole weight of the discussion on M. Broglie. There seemed to have been no doubt entertained, that if M. Theirs's facility of speech, or the financial eloquence of M. Humann had been brought in aid of the project of law, the Chamber, convinced by their arguments, could not but have adopted the treaty which they rejected by a majority of a few votes. This was a reproach which must have pleased M. Thiers. If he should want a new recommendation for the port-folio of foreign affairs, which is the dream of his ambition, the Chambers have given him one.

"As to the rest, the report presented to the American Senate, has, more than the ministerial eloquence, operated in favor of the treaty, and influenced the nomination of the commissioners.

"The ministry do not appear, before to-day, to have developed the fact, that the adoption of the project of law had been made a Cabinet question. There was a great deal of skill in this tactic. In effect, if the Ministry had been obliged to retire in consequence of a rejection, they would have bequeathed to the Cabinet which would have replaced them, all the embarrassments of a perilous position which they themselves had created. War, perhaps, or, if not a warfare of blood, at least a warfare of Tariffs, which would suddenly ruin all the commercial interests, and would raise against the new Ministry all the commercial and manufacturing interests of France. People cannot but say, that there is one interest which Ministers always place in the first rank—the interest of their own preservation.

"M. Passay in his bureau demanded that the report should contain, at least, a severe blame on the manner in which the negotiations were conducted, and of the forgetfulness manifested by the negotiators of the rights of the Chamber. M. Berenger, on his part, insisted that this act of the Chambers would entirely sustain on the part of France the unmeasured language of the President of the United States. Neither M. Passay nor M. Berenger have been named Commissioners.

Of all the members who compose the Commission, M. Dufaure is the only one whose opinion dose not appear quite up to the progress required by the measure.

"The opposition throughout was violent, and the nominations much disputed. In the 9th Bureau, M. de Remusat could only obtain two votes on M. Berryer. There was 406 Deputies present in the different bureaux. It has been calculated that the members present, favorable to the project of law, amounted in all to only 196. The scattering and lost votes have alone facilitated the election of the Ministerial Candidates.

"The animation of this preliminary debate announces the approach of a solemn discussion. We hope that the result will be satisfactory to the good faith, the integrity, the dignity of the country.

Extract from a letter from a gentleman in Paris to a friend in Washington City.

"The pacific accounts from Washington have had the happiest effect here. The conciliatory disposition of Congress, as indicated in the Senate, has produced a gradual return of that good feeling so long existing between the two countries, and has induced all parties to concur in a desire to have the question settled. The treaty was very obnoxious in France, and their reluctance and opposition natural, if not justifiable in all respects.

"The Government of Napoleon and the Bourbons had always refused their assent to these claims. The adherents of these respective dynasties considered the treaty a concession which their friends had never made. The Republicans, with all their kindred feeling for our country and its institutions, saw France groaning under a weight of debt and taxation the result of the oppressions of half a century, and thirty years revolution, and did not like to see the "Citizen King" take the responsibility to make a treaty to pay money without the sanction of the People's Representatives.

"France did not care so much for five millions, but all France saw, in the assertion of the prerogative of the King, the right to bind the nation to pay money by treaty, with out the previous consent of its Representatives, an approach to the absolutism and despotism of Louis the 14th, which plunged the nation into revolution and civil war.

"France had been the friend and ally of America, and had expended blood and money in assisting them in achieving their independence. The Americans had, they said, grown rich, whilst France was undergoing the same ordeal in their struggle for free institutions. France was almost desolated in that struggle. The pressure of the American claims, for the acts of Napoleon, upon their new "Citizen King," was not well received. The further attempt to dragoon France because her Representatives set up a principle of Republican Government and constitutional liberty, by their Republican friends, caused a deep feeling of mortification and disgust. The proceedings in the Congress have checked this, and they receive the opinions and sentiments of Congress as the views and sentiments of the American People.

"The examination of the claims has satisfied them that the debt is due. The point of honor having been adjusted by the failure of Congress, up to the last advices, to adopt the warlike recommendations of the Executive, the sum will be voted. The Ministers have now made it a Cabinet question, upon the success of which their commissions are staked."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1835.

Reform of the Constitution.—The Encyclopædia Americana, article "North Carolina," in alluding to the Convention which assembled at Halifax on the 18th Dec. 1776, to frame our present form of government, holds this language—"Since that auspicious event, it may be doubted whether any other community ever passed 50 years with less disturbance." There is much of truth in the remark. Our State is the most unpretending of the confederacy. In the trying scenes of the revolution, she bore an ample share of the toil and danger; and though from her situation less exposed than her sisters, she shrank not from her portion of the labour, but contributed freely of blood and treasure. The last State to yield her adherence to the Federal Constitution—none have exhibited more of loyalty to the Union. Yet in the honours of that Union she has seldom been a sharer. Few of her citizens have occupied its high places; from the body of her people scarcely a high functionary has been called to hold office under the Government. Nor does this arise from a scarcity of talent. She has had her Stanleys, her Taylors, and her Hendersons; and she can still boast of her Gaston, her Iredell, her Swain and her Mangum. She has a people remarkable for their morality and honesty, and she has resources which need only the fostering hand of her legislature, to place her in a high rank for wealth and influence. We are now approaching a new crisis in her history. A few weeks and it will be determined whether the abuses of her government shall be corrected. We confess our disappointment at the features of the Convention Bill. Believing that representation was not placed upon its proper basis, we should have preferred an unlimited Convention. We have confidence in the mass of the people, and we think that confidence would not have been misplaced. But as this bill has been enacted in the spirit of compromise and concession, we are willing to receive it in the same spirit. We trust, therefore, that the people will be alive to the importance of the subject, and vote unanimously. But the calling of this Convention will be but one step towards reform. To correct the abuses of the present Constitution, if there be such, able men must be selected to deliberate in Convention. We will need all of talent that we can muster. We trust, too, party spirit will be laid aside. A good form of government is of momentous importance to ourselves and to posterity—beside it, the question of the elevation of any one person to the Presidency of this Union, sinks into insignificance. We shall have time enough afterwards to canvass the qualifications of Judge White, or Mr. Van Buren, or any other candidate who may be presented for our choice. The election to determine whether a Convention shall be held, will take place on the 1st and 2d of April. Those who are in favour of the measure, will vote "For Convention;" those who think differently will vote "Against Convention."

Judge White.—This gentleman is fairly in the field; meetings continue to be held in Tennessee, and their numerous attendants, and respectability would seem clearly to indicate, that, that state will give him her hearty support for the Presidency. This gentleman is a native of our own State, a man of purity and honesty of character, and the least exceptionable of the Heroites. He voted with Mr. Calhoun on the Reform Bill, and with the Whig party, was constant in his opposition to the "dictator bill," the 3 million appropriation. Between him and Mr. Van Buren, we should not hesitate a moment. The Globe no doubt will soon pour out its vials of wrath upon his head, for in these degenerate days, the true test of democracy seems to be a blind submission to the will and wishes of *King* Andrew.

Rev. O. B. Brown.—In the address of this individual to the public, after resigning his office, he pretends that he was taken by surprise in the questions put to him by the Senate Committee, and, that "he was not permitted to hear the testimony read over, to know whether it was taken down correctly, or to correct any erroneous impressions which it was calculated to make." In the Senate, on the 27th, the several members of the Committee, of both parties, positively deny the truth of these statements. So far from their being true, he was not only allowed, but requested to take time to deliver his answers, and sometimes did not answer until the day succeeding the one on which the question was put. And so far from being denied the privilege of reading his testimony, the Committee say that he did read it when he chose to do so, and declined reading it on one or more occasions, when it had been taken down as he wished it, and had been read to him.

The Hon. E. Deberry.—We have received a copy of the Circular issued by the Representative from this Congressional district. It is mild and temperate in its tone and briefly reviews the prominent measures that have come before Congress during its last Session. It shall have a place in our next. Mr. Deberry's course in Congress has been modest, mild, and firm, and that of the gentleman, and such as merits the commendation of his constituents.

Senators Calhoun and Preston.—We omitted to mention in our last number, that these distinguished Senators passed through this place on their way from Washington, on Monday and Tuesday last. The friends of these Gentlemen were desirous of giving them a public dinner, but their limited stay would not permit them to do so.

Will any of our Subscribers in Anson, Richmond and Montgomery, inform us, whether Van Buren meetings have been held in those Counties to appoint delegates to the Rockingham convention. Are there not *ten* hege-men in each of those wealthy and populous Counties who can compose a *numerous and respectable meeting?*

Jefferson Medical College.—At a Public Commencement held at Jefferson Medical College, Penn. on the 12th inst., the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on 58 gentlemen from a class of 233. Among the names we find that of Benjamin W. Robinson, of Fayetteville, N. C.

The Public Lands.—We insert to-day the able speech of Mr. Norcum of Edenton, in our last Legislature, on this interesting subject. We hope it will be read attentively. The Raleigh Register thus speaks of it: "We hope that every Press in the State, not opposed to North Carolina's receiving her proportion of the proceeds of the Public Lands, will re-publish this Speech. Let the people become informed on the subject. Let them see how deeply they are interested in the matter. Let them learn, as they will by this Speech, that these lands were wholly acquired by the blood and treasure of the old States, and that North Carolina is justly entitled to a share in this great fund of the Nation, and they will take care that their rights are respected. It does really seem to us strange, how any man in his senses can defend the opinion of the President, that these lands ought to be surrendered to the States in which they are located. This method of disposing of them was repudiated at the last session of our Legislature, by those gentlemen who opposed the adoption of the Resolutions on our first page. It was said, that no such act of injustice to the *old* States was contemplated. But in the last reported speech of Mr Benton, the acknowledged leader of the Administration forces in the Senate, and the expounder of Gen. Jackson's views, we find the following paragraph:

"I will not (said Mr. B.) touch upon the Public Lands) but as a western man, this only I will say, that in less than seven years time, the revenues from this source will all be dried up—and I hope that the grand, the glorious idea of General Jackson will prevail, namely to make the public lands, not a source of revenue, but a means of settling the country."

Does this not prove a settled purpose—a fixed determination to barter away the interest of the *old* States in the Public domain? It is to be given as a *douceur* to the *new* States, who, in return, will be expected to vote for the candidate of the Office-holders. And will the old States submit to this? It is time, that this great question was made a test in our Congressional Elections. No man should be permitted to represent the State in Congress, who would serve at the dictation of party to vote to deprive his State annually of some $200,000 of which she has an undisputed and indisputable claim. It is a subject which comes home to every man in the community, and has no connexion necessarily with Politics.

The only questions for the people to consider, are these:—Is North Carolina justly entitled to any portion of these lands? If she is, what reason can be given why she should be debarred of her just rights?

To Correspondents.—"B. B." has been received, if he be as he says, "a gentleman of good appearance, hamdsome address, polished education, benevolent disposition, high standing in society, noble ancestry, and the owner of no inconsiderable property," he cannot find difficulty in suiting himself with a mate;—such offers are rarely refused in these "regions."

The proceedings of the Grand Jury of Anson Superior Court came too late for to-day's paper—they will appear in our next.

"Monk" shall also have a place.

The New Senate.—It is believed that in the Senate, after the 4th inst. the classification of parties will be as follows, viz: *Whigs* 24—*Jacksonians* 21, and 3 vacancies. The vacancies are, one in Tennessee, one in Mississippi and one in R. Island. In the first, a Jackson man will certainly be elected, and most probably in the second, while in the last, we have but little doubt of the success of an Opposition member. The Senate therefore, when full, will, according to this calculation, stand—for the Administration 23—Against it 25.

JACK'S HOUSE.—There is a porter house down town, on which was originally painted, in large capitals, "Jackson House." This establishment recently fell into the occupancy of a Whig sailor, who immediately applied a tar brush to the two last letters of the first word, and the sign now reads, "Jack's House."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, March 17.

The packet ship Virginian, Capt. Harris, arrived last evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 11th of February, having been detained until that period by the severity of the weather. The packet North America, which ought to have sailed on the 1st, was also detained, and both sailed in company. London papers are of the 10th of February, and Liverpool of the 11th.

The COTTON MARKET had been very animated, and extensive sales made at an advance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was to assemble on the 19th of February, and was to be opened by the King in person. The Queen, and others of the royal household, were to accompany his Majesty to London. It is stated that, in the late elections, one hundred and thirty military and naval officers have been returned to Parliament.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Jas. G. Bryce, Esq. in Washington city, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. *O B BROWN*, the Hon. JESSE A. BYNUM, of North Carolina, to Miss MARIA, daughter of the late Oliver Funsten, Esq. of Virginia.

DIED,

In Newbern, on the 16th inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. HANNAH M. MANLY, wife of Mathias E. Manly, Esq. and daughter of the Hon. Wm. Gaston.

At Wadesborough, on the 7th inst., Mrs. ROSANNA T. LANCE, relict of the late Dr. John G. Lance, of Cheraw, S. C., in the 29th year of her age. She has left a mother, sisters, and many friends to lament her loss. Mrs. L. endeared herself to her friends and acquaintances by the gentleness of her manner and meekness of disposition, and exhibited in her life the fruits of faith in Jesus Christ; bore a long illness with Christian resignation and glorified God in her death by manifesting her trust in him as her Saviour. She was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Communicated.

In Moore County, on the 24th Feb., DANIEL McDONALD, Esq.

The king of terrors takes a prize,
Emblem of beauty faints and dies,
By all bemourned, who knew his worth,
Virtuous, friendly, fond of truth,
Aspiring spirit's second birth,
Glides from time and quits the earth.

Communicated.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 60 a 70. Do. apple, 50 a 60. Bacon, 8½ a 10. Beeswax 18 a 19. Coffee 12½ a 14. Cotton 14 a 15½. Corn 70 a 75. Flaxseed, $1 a 1 15. Flour, $4 75 a $5 25. Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4 a 4½. Molasses 28 a 30. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 17. Salt 60. Wheat, 90 a $1. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 4½ a 5. Wool 16 a 20. Cotton Bagging 25 cents. Bale Rope 10 a 11. Fayetteville Factory Candles 15 cts.

Bank of Cape Fear, 20*th March*, 1835.

AN adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held at their Banking House in Wilmington, on Monday, the 27th day of April next, at which time a punctual attendance is desirable, either in person or by proxy, as important matters are then to be transacted.

[tm.] JAS. OWEN, *Pres't*

Valuable Property for sale.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, three valuable STORES on Person street. The one occupied by Mr. Elijah Fuller, with a large and convenient Ware House in the rear—one occupied by John Waddill, Jr., and one adjoining the last named, all good stands for business. Also, a desirable SUMMER RESIDENCE, 4 miles from town, containing 16½ acres, adjoining which is 42 acres, with some good Log Houses, which will also be sold with or separate as may suit purchasers. All the above belongs to the Estate of W. Whitehead, and if not sold at private sale before the first day of May, it will then be offered at auction under the Market House. For terms or other particulars, inquire of either of the subscribers.

T. J. CURTIS, S. T. HAWLEY, } *Executors.*

March 23, 1835. 29ts.

TO RENT.

I WOULD rent for the present year, on liberal terms, my Springfield PLANTATION, on the East side of the Cape Fear, about a mile above the Clarendon Bridge. On this place there is a very comfortable DWELLING, KITCHEN, SMOKE HOUSE, STABLE, &c.; there is also about two hundred acres of cleared Land, a considerable part of which is in good heart, and well adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, Oats, &c. The fences on this plantation are very conveniently arranged, so that all, or almost any part of this land may be cultivated, and the rest of it left for pasturage. I would also rent, on very liberal terms, my Saw Mill and Ghrist Mill, on Lock's creek, about a mile from the Clarendon Bridge, if early application be made, as I am desirous of leaving this part of the country in two or three weeks.

W. L. MILLER.

March 24, 1835. 29-2w.

☞ **SUGAR CANE.**

THE Subscriber, residing on Back Swamp, 8 miles West of Lamberton, N. C., has reserved for sale fifteen hundred stocks of Seed Cane; and, notwithstanding the severe winter, on a careful examination to day, found it perfectly sound and good seed, which he will sell at the low price of six dollars per hundred. The Cane is large and matured, from 5 to 6 feet high and equals that of the Georgia Cane. Knowing, from my own experience that it can be made in this section of the country, to a vast profit, I recommend it to planters generally. All those wishing to purchase are requested to apply immediately for Seed, as the last week in this month is the season for planting.

DANIEL McKINNON, W. R. N. C.

March 13. 8t.

☞ The Fifth Lecture before the Fayetteville Lyceum, will take place this Evening at 7 o'clock, by Warren Winslow, Esq.

Circular.

I HAVE thought a few suggestions upon the subject of our Tobacco Market will not be regarded by you as unnecessary or unseasonable. The market opened last Fall at Five Dollars, and subsequently advanced to Six Dollars and Fifty Cents per hundred; the quality, from unfavorable seasons and general neglect in handling, was very inferior. The demand has been generally animated; at no time falling below four Dollars and fifty Cents, the present price. I understand an effort will be made at the next meeting of our Legislature, to alter the Inspection Law so as to classify, say to three qualities, if successful, it will have a decided advantageous effect upon prices here, and tend to rescue our State (the land of which is inferior to none for producing good articles) from the obloquy of sending the worst Tobacco to market. The unusual demand for Cotton will tend much to the neglect of raising Tobacco generally, the crop of which was last year, very considerably diminished, doubtless from this cause. I think we may reasonably conclude the demand for Tobacco next year, will increase and the price advance. Some vessels departed from Wilmington without a cargo last Fall, the whole supply being gone. Any thing calculated to increase the quantity in our place, will operate favorably upon prices. It has been a subject of regret, and operated much against the Planters, that but little distinction has been hitherto made in prices of the article, however variant in qualities, all which will be remedied if we classify; then there will be readily paid to those who wish their produce to go to market under every advantage, a remuneration for their labor.

☞ Any information with respect to the market, you may it all times receive from me, and sales made and remitted with all necessary attention, when required. Your ob'dt serv't,

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Broker.*

Fayetteville, March 24, 1835. 29-2w.

☞ The Editor of the Hillsborough Recorder, will please publish the above 2 weeks.

FOR SALE.

A BAY HORSE, eight years old, and BAROUCHE with a leather top, a little worn & good Harness. Apply to

JAMES MAHONEY.

March 20th, 1835. 29-tf

Ash Lumber Wanted.

Apply to C. P. MALLETT.

March 23, 1835. 29 tf.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold on the first day of April next, at the Town House, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, my DWELLING

HOUSE and LOT,

On Haymount, with a very good Kitchen 30×18. Also, Stable, Carriage House, Corn Crib and Smoke House, and a Spring of good Water with a house over it in the yard. The Dwelling House has four rooms; two of them are large, and a covered passage from the House to the Kitchen with a pantry attached to it. Persons wishing to purchase can see the premises by applying to the proprietor. F. LAIN.

WILLKINGS & CO, *Auct'rs.*

March 23, 1834. 29 2w.

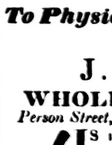
IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,



IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

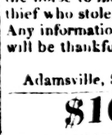
March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Subscriber are requested to present them for payment, as he expects to remove to the West in two or three weeks and is desirous of paying all debts that may be out standing against him previous to his departure. And all persons indebted to him, by note or account, are requested to make payment without delay, or their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. WM. L. MILLER.

March 23, 1834. 29 2w

$25 Reward.



ON the night of the 21st ultimo, the Lock on the Subscriber's Stable was forced and broken, and a stout BAY HORSE about hands high, stolen therefrom. According to the best of my recollection, said horse had a star in his forehead with some white on his two hind feet. He is quite rough gaited under the saddle, coarse formed, but an excellent Wagon Horse. No other marks recollected.

The above reward will be paid on delivery of the horse to me, with proof to conviction of the thief who stole him, or $10 for the horse alone.—Any information respecting said horse and felon will be thankfully received.

ALEX'R McLEOD.

Adamsville, S. C. March 6, 1835. 29-3w

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 3rd inst., a Negro man named **JIM**, about 25 years of age, of light complexion, five feet 8 or 9 inches high. He is slow spoken, and in answering utters a kind of laugh. Jim was raised by a Mr. Murphy in Robeson County, and sold to James McArthur, in Marion District, S. C. of whom he was last purchased. I expect that he has made his way into Robeson or Marion as he has an extensive connexion there. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, living near Laurel Hill, in Richmond County, N. C. or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him. DANIEL MALLOY.

March 18, 1835. 29 4w

Cape Fear Bank Stock.

ON WEDNESDAY, 11th MARCH, at the Cape Fear Bank, in this town, will be sold to the highest bidder, 40 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear.

Terms at sale

☞ The above sale is postponed until Friday, March 27.

March 17, 1835. 28-2w.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A LARGE assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, from the Nursery of the Landreth's, will be received by the Subscriber in a few days.

J. J. LING.

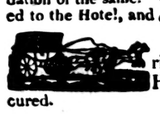
March 16, 1835.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, Nott & Starr, C T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Hay, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C* 96 tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public. AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22. 1834. 86-tf.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber will keep a good supply of all kinds of LUMBER constantly on hand.

MICHAEL McGARY

Fayetteville. Oct. 14, 1834. 6tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street

November 1, 1834 9tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts. Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains. Chilblains. Tetters, Eruptions. Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Taken up,

AND Committed to the Jail of Cumberland County on the 12th instant, a negro boy about 15 years of age named Lewis, who says he belongs to the wife of Maurice Waddill of Moore County, said boy was heretofore apprehended and committed as a runaway to this Jail where he remained about 12 months, and from which he broke custody, and has continued since a runaway. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him out of custody, or he will be sold according to Law.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailor*

December 13, 1834 15-tf.

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835 25tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835 19tf.

JACKSON HOTEL.

LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS H. MASSEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12-tf.

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
5 do. Blown do,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do.
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.
Hay Street.

Nov. 17, 1834. 11-tf

NEW STORE AND CHEAP GOODS.

WINSHIP S. POE,

Person street, nearly opposite the new Cape Fear Bank,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has just received and is now opening, a new and splendid assortment of

Dry Goods.

As it would occupy every portion of the newspaper sheet to enumerate the different articles of which his assortment is composed, he will be content to enumerate a few, and invite the citizen, the farmer, mechanic and stranger, to call and they may see (for seeing is the naked truth) an assortment as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest;—among which are the following:

Broadcloths and Sattinetts,
Red and white Flannel,
Bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Apron Checks,
3-4 and 6 4 English and French Merino,
Circassians, Goats Hair Camlet,
Black Bombazines and Bombazetts,
Valencia Vestings, fine and common,
Dark and fancy colored French, English and American Calicoes,
Colored Cambrics,
Cross barred, Jaconet, Figured, Swiss, Plain and Book Muslins,
Irish Linens, fine and super,
Colored and purple Gros de Naps,
Gros de Swiss,
BB Marcelina BB Poult de Soil,
Italian Lustrings,
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews,
Super black and colored Florence Silks,
Black Satin, Silk and Cotton Velvet,
Black, pink and white Crapes,
Children's Chale Handkerchiefs,
Crape, Herman, Cassimere & Paris fancy do,
Merino Shawls and Scarfs,
Thibbett and Prussian do,
Black Silk Cravats,
Silk Hose and assorted silk Braids,
Stocks, Collars and Bosoms,
Elastic Suspenders, colored Satin and Gauze Ribbons, new style, wide and narrow,
Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs,
3-4 and 6-4 Bobinet,
Bobinet and Grecian Quilting,
Cotton and thread Edgings,
Cotton Laces, long lawn,
Linen Cambric, Gloves, Hosiery, Cloaks, &c.

Together with a general assortment of

Hats and Caps,

BOOTS and SHOES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

of all descriptions. Also, a large assortment of

Crockery, China and Glass Ware.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN, call and you can be shown almost any imaginable article in our line, of every variety of color, style, pattern, quality, price and material, whether for comfort, convenience or ornament

November 17, 1834 3-tf

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hart and A W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

January 9, 1835 19tf.

Randolphs & Underhill,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have REMOVED from their old stand, No 143, Pearl street, to No. 51, Cedar, near William street, where they keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

For sale on liberal terms—and solicit from Southern Merchants visiting the City, an examination of their stock.

New York Feb . 1835 24-6t.

GALES'S

ALMANACK,

For 1835,

for sale by E. J. HALE

New Crop Molasses.

35 Hhds. prime bright retailing Molasses.
For sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

Feb 9, 1835. 23 tf.

40 SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,

Just received and for sale low by

JOHN MUNN.

February 23, 1835 25tf

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

New Store AND NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by E. B. Drake, Esq. in the Brick Row, South side Hay Street, foot of Hay Mount, 4 doors West of Messrs. Nott & Starr's corner, and directly opposite Messrs. Hall & Johnson, where he is now receiving and offers for sale at reduced prices, for *CASH* or *COUNTRY PRODUCE*—

1800 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
8000 lbs. Rio Coffee, (prime strong scent,)
1500 lbs. prime green do,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do, (a superior article,)
20 bbls. N. O. & Wh't Havana do,
12 tons Swedes & Eng. Iron, ass'rt.
German and Cast Steel,
American and English Blistered do,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
15 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
300 lbs. Bar Lead,
500 do Cotton Yarn, from 5 to 12,
25 bags Shot, assorted,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
75 sides Sole Leather,
15 do Harness do,
5 bbls. Tanner's Oil, Liver straits,)

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices, Anvils and Hammers, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Tea, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Best Flotant Indigo, Madder and Copperas, (very green,) White Lead in Oil, Putty and Window Glass 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Cross, Cut and Hand Saws, together with all other articles which constitute a well assorted stock of Goods, suited to a general bartering business, in which he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. He would therefore solicit all persons trading to this place to call and test the fact. C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—The Farmers' and Planters' large **ALMANAC** for the year 1835, nicely trimmed. C. J. O.

Fayetteville, Sept 23, 1834 §3-*tf* §

Notice.

ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. having made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber of his Stock of Goods, Furniture and other property, together with sundry Notes and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is hereby given to those persons indebted to the said Isham Blake, Jr to come forward and pay the same to

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1834. 900-tf.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J, MUNN.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses.

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. *f.*

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835

35,000 Choice Havanna Segars

just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-*tf.*

FAYETTEVILLE BOOK STORE.

AMONG the great variety of new Books recently received by the Subscriber, will be found,

Scott's, Henry's, Clarks, and D'Oyley and Mant's Commentaries.
Family Bibles, Quarto, from $2 25 to $8 50 each.
Do. 8 vo. from 75 to $3 50 each.
Do. 12 mo. from 50 to $1 50 each.
Pocket Bibles, from $1 to $3 each.
Beautiful editions of the poetical works of Shakespeare, Byron, Scott, Moore, Milton, Young, Gray, Beatty, Collins, Coleridge, Shelly, Keats, Burns, Cowper, Thompson, Goldsmith, Hemans, Heber, Pollock, &c. &c.
Aikin's British Poets.
Marshall's Life of Washington, beautiful edition.
Bancroft's do., Weems's do.
Histories of the United States, England, France, Rome, Greece, &c &c.
Goldsmith's Animated Nature.
Buffon's Natural History.
Rollin, Josephus, Plutarch.
Burke's Works.
Rev. Robert Hall's Works.
Horne's Introduction.
Bunyan's Works, Baxter's do.
Don Quixote, Scottish Chiefs.
Pulpit Assistant, Butler's Analogy.
Shuckford's Connections.
Cruden's Concordance.
Junius, The Federalist.
Life of Jackson, Life of Clay.
Mosheim's Church History.
Buck's, Brown's, Watson's, and Alexander's Bible Dictionary.
Mason's, Hind's, New England, and Pocket Farriers.
Treasury of Knowledge, 2 vols.
Dick's Christian Philosopher, and other works.
Speeches of Phillips, Curran and Grattan.
Chalmer's Works.
A small selection of Medical and Law Books.
Book of Hearts.
Young Ladies' Own Book, Do. Sunday Book.
Young Man's do do.
Abbott's Works, viz. Young Christian; Corner Stone; Mother at Home; Mother's Friend; Fireside Piety; Child at Home.
Hymn Books, viz: Village, Assembly, Watts, Methodist, Zion Songster, Dossey's Choice, Mercer's Cluster, Parkinson's, Dover Selection, &c &c.
Note Books, viz. Missouri Harmony, Handel and Hayden, Smith and Little, American Psalmody, Zion's Harp, &c.
Comic Almanacs.
A great variety of English, Latin and Greek

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Elegant Pen and Pocket Knives.
Blank Books, of all descriptions.
Port Folios, Pocket Books and Wallets.
Pocket Maps, Mathematical Instruments.
Cap and Letter Paper, from 1 90 to 7 per Ream.
Beautiful Albums.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority. The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

To Hire

UNTIL the first of January next, a BLACK WOMAN of middle age, and of good qualifications Apply at this Office.

February 16, 1835. 24-tf.

NEW BOOKS.

ROOKWOOD, a Novel; Tylney Hall; Young Muscovite; Guy Rivers; Last days of Pompeii; Jacob Faithful; Cruise of the Midge; Gutzlaff's China; Mrs. Jameison's Sketches; Mrs. Jameison's Beauties; Mrs. Sigourney's Poems; Bulwer's France; Sybil's Leaves; Eberle's Practice and Therepeutics; Minor Surgery; Boisseau on Fever; Village Sermons; Burder's Works; Life of Christ; Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Smith and Little's Music; Robertson's Historical Works; Russell's Modern Europe; American Almanac; Mason's Farrier; Upham's Intellectual Philosophy; Lady's Miniature Lexicon; Brown's Catechism, Whately's Rhetoric; Boxes Paints; Ruled Cap and Letter Paper; &c. &c. Just received by

Feb. 9, 1834. E. J. HALE.

JUST received by Steam Boats John Walker and Henrietta:

5 casks fresh Rice,
4 half do. do. do.,
20 bbls. fresh Irish Potatoes,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Prime Pork, N. Y. City inspection,
10 bags prime Coffee,
20 sacks Blown Salt,
5 boxes Pipes,
5 casks fresh Raisins,
6 dozen painted Pails,
Boxes Sperm Candles,
Do. Bar Soap.

For sale by A. KIMBALL.

February 16, 1835. 24-tf.

LIME.

100 CASKS Fresh, just received. For sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1835. 21-tf.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE ANSON ADVERTISER.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish in the town of Wadesborough, Anson County, North Carolina, a weekly paper, entitled "THE ANSON ADVERTISER."

According to custom, he proceeds to lay before the public, an analysis of the plan upon which his paper will be conducted Its columns will be devoted to the cause of Politics, Agriculture, Internal Improvement, Literature and Science in general.

It is the intention of the Editor diligently and fairly to report the passing political and other news of the day, and while he cannot, consistently with his principles, advocate the course pursued by the present Administration, he assures the public that he feels every disposition to do full justice to its merits. The press will be open to both parties—the Editor will endeavor to adhere strictly to principle and to disregard all party influence.

The Editor intends to avail himself of the advantage of many of the best publications on the subjects of Agriculture and Internal Improvement, he of course, will be able to select and lay before his readers, a large number of Essays which cannot fail of being interesting to every one who has at heart the prosperity of his country. All the most important and interesting proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature, will be duly reported, and a portion of the paper will at all times be devoted to polite Literature.

The Subscriber is aware of the many difficulties he must encounter in advancing to public favour; he relies greatly upon the liberality always shown by an enlightened public towards enterprise well conducted, and assures his patrons, that no pains shall be wanting on his part, to render his paper both a useful and interesting publication.

Terms—THE ANSON ADVERTISER will be printed on an imperial sheet, at $3 00 per annum in advance, or $3 50 at the end of the year; the first number to issue as soon as seven hundred Subscribers are obtained; no subscription will be received for a less period than twelve months; and the paper will not be discontinued until orders are received to that effect, and all arrearages paid up.

Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Communications addressed to the Editor, must be post paid. WILLIAM E. BIRD.

Cape Fear Bank Stock wanted.

THE usual price will be paid in cash for Cape Fear Bank Stock. For information, apply at THIS OFFICE.

January 12, 1835. 19-tf

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys,
Chocolate, &c.

—IN STORE—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

$32,000 lbs. prime green Rio Coffee,
50 hhds. St Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans SUGAR,
6,000 bushels Liverpool SALT,
300 sacks do. do.
30 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
3,000 lbs. Casisteel, German, Crawly, English and American Steel,
Hoop and sheet Iron,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted,
1,500 lbs. loaf and lump Sugar,
200 sides best Spanish sole Leather,
60 pieces heavy Dundee Bagging,
60 coils best Bale Rope,
3,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 15,
75 kegs FFF Dupont's & Orange Gunpowder,
100 bags drop and buck Shot, assorted,
1,500 lbs. bar Lead,
350 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
8 bbls Copperas,
6 boxes pine apple Cheese,
4 ditto Chocolate,
40 boxes bunch Raisins,
8 dozen Collins & Co's Axes,
1,000 pieces Castings,
200 sets wagon Boxes,
200 pair heavy wrought iron Trace Chains,
Anvils, Vices, Smith's Hammers & bellows Pipes,
12 doz. bottles Ink,
30 kegs German and American White Lead in oil,
12 tons Plaster Paris,
200 pair thick Negro Shoes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
Shovels and Spades, long and short handle Pans, Waffle and Wafer Irons, Sad Irons, Curry Combs, Wagon Bells, Spanish Segars, Pepper, Allspice, and Ginger, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Window Glass and Putty, Pearl Ash, Scythe Blades & Cutting Knives, Lime Juice, Lemon Sirup, Sweet Oil, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Caststeel Garden Hoes, Cow Bells, Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Shovels and Tongs, Chewing Tobacco, Mill and Hand Saws, Collar Cords, best Halter Chains, Coffee Mills, together with a number of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail for Cash or Country Produce. Country Merchants and purchasers in general, are invited to call and examine the above stock before they make their purchases.

HENRY HORN.

☞N. B.—Factorage and Commission Business will meet with prompt attention.

H. H.

September 23, 1834. 3tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town. Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, North Carolina

October 23, 1834. 8tf.

NOTICE.

LEVERETT R. BRADLEY, having, on the 15th instant, made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber, of his Stock of GOODS with other property, with sundry notes, for the benefit of his creditors, as therein specified, notice is hereby given, to those persons indebted to the said Leverett R. Bradley, to come forward and pay the same to AMOS KIMBALL, Trustee.

October 20, 1834.

Coffee and Sugar.

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 bbls. Sugar.

Just received, and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

Feb. 9, 1835. 23-tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL,

Fayetteville N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened his House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House is large and in the most elevated place in the Town and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY

October 14, 1834. 6t

New Goods,

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 7tf

WHOLESALE

DRY GOOD & HARD-WARE Establishment,

Foot of Haymount, Fayetteville, No. 6

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING

200 PACKAGES,

WHICH COMPRISES THEIR FALL SUPPLIES OF

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods

Hardware & Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Mens' & Women's fine and coarse Shoes,
Children and Misses ditto,
Shoe Bindings,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Saddlery of all descriptions,
Foolscap & Letter Paper,
Men's black and drab fur Hats,
Fur Caps,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c. &c.

Which makes their stock extensive, and to general, to which they would solicit the attention of Country Merchants, as no pains has been spared to make it worthy their interest.

HALL & JOHNSON

October 21, 1834. 7tf

JOSEPH HOSTLER,

(BARBER,)

Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C.,

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a full supply of

Fancy and Seasonable Articles

In his line, which he offers for sale at the lowest Cash prices. They consist of the following articles, viz:—

Gentlemen's Stocks, (superior and common)
Do. Collars and Bosoms, new style,
Do. and *LADIES'* **WIGS,** *very handsome*
Do. Ladies' Curls, do. do.
Dressing Combs and Hair Brushes,
Cloth and Tooth do.
Razor and Razor Strops, of a good quality,
Gentlemen's Suspenders
Music Boxes and Organs; something very new
Cologne, Lavender, Orange, and Florida Water
Windsor, Musk, Cream and Almond Soaps
Liquid Soap, for shaving, (3 drops sufficient.
Spanish Cigars, best brown,
Studs, for shirt Bosoms,
Playing Cards, of all qualities,
Pomatum and Essence of Burgamot,
Hair Powder and Corn Plaster, with a variety other articles in his line, which he will sell at lowest cash prices.

October 13, 1834. 6tf

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, Engand and American blister,
1½ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

50 BAGS PRIME GREEN RIO COFFEE
6 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 boxes 8 x 10 Window Glass,
5 boxes Young Hyson Tea,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes fresh Raisins,

Just received and for sale by

HENRY HORN

December 15, 1834. 13t

FEMALE SCHOOL.

AT a meeting of the patrons of the FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE CLASSICAL SCHOOL the following gentlemen were elected to fill offices for the ensuing year:—The Rev'd JAMES B. BURTON, President; CHARLES P MALLETT, Esq. DENNIS D. HENRY, JOHN H. HALL, THOMAS C. BALL, CHARLES T. HAIGH, JOHN W. WRIGHT, Trustees.

The Trustees respectfully give notice that they have succeeded in securing the services of Miss Eliza Unthank as Directress of this Institution, in those of Mr. E. Tripp as teacher in the higher departments of study. The well known reputation of this lady and gentlemen, gives security that the object of the Board will be met, which is to furnish to a limited number of Females the privileges of Education. The School will be divided into two departments, for admission to which, application may be made to Mr. THOS C. Blake, the Treasurer of the Board.

Fayetteville, January 19, 1835. 20-tf

Negroes Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to purchase three or four Negro Boys, from 14 to 18 years of age. For information, apply at THIS OFFICE.

January 12, 1835. 19tf

Constable's Bonds

UNDER THE LATE ACT, FOR SALE HERE